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Local Matters.

City Council.

A special meeting of the city council was called Monday evening to take action in the sidewalk matter. There were two absentees from the board of aldermen and five from the common council. The mayor's communication was read after which the report of the committee on revision of the city ordinances was received. Accompanying the report were two resolutions, the first creating a joint special committee of five members, whose duties would be to select the streets and foot-paths requiring construction, improvement or repairs, the probable extent thereof, and report a list thereof to the honorable City Council; the second authorizing the committee on streets and highways to advertise for proposals for the construction of cement or granolithic sidewalks for not less than five nor more than ten miles, six feet in width, in such streets as may be hereafter designated by the city council. The resolutions were adopted and Aldermen Hamilton and O'Neill and Councilmen Sherman, Wilbur and Koehne were appointed to the joint special committee.

A petition from T. Mumford Seabury, guardian, and Edna C. Chace, for remission of taxes, was referred to the assessors of taxes. A petition from Mary A. and Elizabeth H. Swinburne asking that the dock at the end of Swinburne's wharf be dredged was referred to the committee on streets and highways. A petition from James D. Long asking for a 50 feet extension to the sewer in Carey street was referred to the same committee.

The Bone Assault.

The Little Compton assault case was given an airing in the district court on Tuesday, when W. T. Simmons and W. T. Simmons, Jr., were arraigned, charged with committing an assault upon George Bone on July 1. Witnesses testified that Bone went to a barber shop in the town of Little Compton and inquired for his son Robert, who, it was said, had been the victim of a similar assault a short time previous. He was informed that his son had gone home and he turned to leave the shop when the two Simmons and another son George F. Simmons jumped upon him and pummeled him badly. He sustained serious injuries to both ears, his jaw and left kneecap were fractured and as a result he was confined to his bed for several weeks.

Witnesses for the defense were called after the adjournment for dinner. They placed the assault upon George Simmons, who has not yet been captured, the general tendency of the testimony being to the effect that none saw the two defendants strike a blow. Following the pleas by the attorneys, Mr. Sheffield for the prosecution and Mr. Burdick for the defense, Judge Baker announced that he would bind the prisoner over to the grand jury, the father in the sum of $1,000 and the son in the sum of $500.

The New York and Chicago dailies have made great preparations for an elaborate "write up" of the wedding of Miss Grant to the Russian prince of the unpronounceable name, at Mrs. Potter Palmer's Newport residence next week. The New York papers have ordered from 2,500 to 5,000 words wired, but the Chicago Times-Herald has outclassed them all by ordering 10,000 words. This paper, it is said, is largely owned by Potter Palmer.

Dr. William C. Stoddard, who started on his vacation some days ago intending to take a trip through the great lakes, was taken ill at Duluth and obliged to abandon his journey, going to Bethlehem, N. H., for his health. His illness is supposed to be nothing more serious than an attack of hay fever, upon which the dry air of the White Mountains has a beneficial effect.

New York politicians are taking time by the forelock. At a republican conference lately held it was decided that Senators Platt and Depew, Gov. Roosevelt and Mr. Odell are to be the four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention to be held next year.

Mr. Charles H. Koehne, Jr., has passed a thorough examination for admission to the bar. He is now a full pledged lawyer.

Prominent Deaths.

Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Cornelius Vanderbilt died at his New York residence Tuesday morning as the result of a second stroke of paralysis.

He returned to New York from this city Monday afternoon and was taken suddenly ill after arriving at his home, death coming within fifteen minutes after he was stricken and before a physician could reach his bedside. Three years ago he was stricken with paralysis and had since realized the fact that his death might come at any time.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was the head of the vast Vanderbilt interests in railroad, steamboat and financial circles. During the time that he administered the finances of the family he had largely increased the holdings that were left by his father, William H. Vanderbilt. When he was first seized three years ago, realizing that the end might come at any time he had, put his affairs in perfect order and retired largely from the actual administration of his business. His life was a busy and useful one.

The handsome residence on the Cliffs known as "The Breakers" was the property of Cornelius Vanderbilt, having been built on the site occupied by the old "Breakers" which was burned in 1892. The erection of the new building was a boon to the mechanics and laborers of this city, furnishing them with constant employment for two years. In fact, the owner was always one of the heartiest friends of this city. He did all in his power for the relief of the poor and needy and furnished employment for those dependant upon their hands for their daily bread. He was constantly the recipient of appeals for aid and a worthy case was never refused. Funds for public charity or for necessary public affairs were often swelled by his liberal contributions, yet he never sought publicity in this manner.

Oakland Farm in Portsmouth was also the property of Mr. Vanderbilt. It is a model of its kind and is one of the show places of this locality. He was the largest taxpayer in this city.

A widow and five children survive him. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., married Grace Wilson, and a daughter, Gertrude Vanderbilt, is the wife of Harry Payne Whitney. The other three are unmarried. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is now in Yokohama, Japan, on a tour of the world, Reginald is a sophomore at Yale, and Gladys is but 12 years old. The oldest son, William H. Vanderbilt, died during his course at Yale.

Funeral services were held in St. Bartholomew's church, New York, yesterday morning at ten o'clock, a large number of organizations attending in a body. Private funeral services were previously held at the Vanderbilt residence. Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's church, presided, assisted by other prominent clergymen. The services were of a simple nature; the only floral decorations being in the Vanderbilt pew and on the casket. The interment was in the family vault at New Dorp, Staten Island. The bearers were J. Pierpont Morgan, Frederick Bronson, H. B. Ledyard, Chauncey M. Depew, John Hone, George R. Fearing, George A. Crocker and George McCullough Miller.

Edward B. Harrington.

Edward B. Harrington died at his late residence on Aymault street Thursday morning, after a long illness. He was taken severely ill early in the spring and at that time his recovery was doubtful. He regained his health, however, sufficiently to attend to his business, until he was obliged to give up a few weeks ago. He was later removed to the Newport Hospital, but when it was learned that he had no chance of recovery he was taken back to his home.

Mr. Harrington had long made his home in this city and was well and favorably known here. He first made his residence here when employed as conductor by the Old Colony railroad and was one of the most popular men on the line. After retiring from the railroad he became the first superintendent of the Newport Casino and afterward occupied a similar position with the Union League Club in New York. About nine years ago, he purchased the controlling interest in the Newport Transfer Company, and acted as manager up to the time of his death.

At the time of his death he was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. and A. M.; Newport Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum.

A widow and three children survive him, Mrs. Frank W. Hay, Mr. Walter G. Harrington and Miss Maude Harrington. The funeral services will be conducted by St. Paul's Lodge at his late residence tomorrow. The remains will be removed to Forest Hills, Mass. for cremation in accordance with his expressed wish.

Ex-Ambassador J. B. Eustis.

Hon. James B. Eustis, former ambassador to France and at one time U. S. Senator from Louisiana, died at the Wheeler cottage Saturday evening, after a few days' illness, death being attributed to pneumonia. Brief funeral services were held at the cottage, Monday evening, Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity church, officiating. The remains were then taken to Louisville, Ky., for interment, James B. Eustis, Jr., and William C. Eustis, accompanying the cortege.

St. John's Lodge.

Observes its 150th Anniversary in Fitting Manner—A Great Day for the Masonic Craft.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of St John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., was appropriately observed in this city on Monday. A large number of prominent members of the craft from other cities were guests of the lodge, including grand masters of several New England states. The programme for the day included historical exercises at Trinity church, a carriage drive for members and guests, reception to the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, and a banquet at Masonic Hall in the evening. Everything went off smoothly without a hitch to mar the enjoyment of the occasion.

The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. O. H. P. Belmont, chairman, A. C. Griffith, secretary, A. B. Commerford, treasurer, Daniel B. Fearing, James H. Comstock, William Hamilton, F. B. Garnett, Addison Thomas, William S. Lawton, Duncan McLean, W. B. Scott, Joseph Gibson, Irving P. Irons, Robert S. Franklin and Walter A. Wright.

The masonic temple was appropriately decorated with flags and electrical pieces, making a very pleasing effect. In the morning the observances began with the opening of St. John's Lodge, after which the procession started for Trinity church where the historical exercises were held. Rev. Henry Morgan Stone conducted a special service, a special choir under the direction of Mr. Irving P. Irons, rendering pleasing music. R. W. Robert S. Franklin delivered the historical address. There were present besides the members of St. John's and St. Paul's Lodges of this city, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and the officers of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of New Hampshire and Connecticut, masters and wardens of the subordinate lodges of the state and others.

At the close of the exercises in the church the procession was reformed and marched back to Masonic Hall where the lodge was closed. An excellent luncheon was served in the hall and at 2:30 carriages were taken for the drive around Ocean avenue. On the way Worshipful Master O. H. P. Belmont conducted the party through his handsome residence "Belcourt" where light refreshments and cigars were served. The drive was completed at 5:30 and at 6:30 a reception was tendered M. W., W. Milton Livesey, grand master. At 7:30 the members and guests sat down to an elaborate dinner served by Berger in Masonic Hall. The hall and tables were handsomely decorated with potted plants and vines, the effect being handsome in the extreme. W. M., O. H. P. Belmont presided and remarks were made by the grand masters of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, W. Master Tillotson of St. John's Lodge of Providence, W. Master Cushe of St. Paul's Lodge of this city, Past Masters Crowley, Langley, Sanborn and Topham and by Deputy Grand Master F. G. Styles of Providence. The lodge presented W. Master Belmont with a gold fac-simile of the souvenir badges distributed among the members, Senior Warden Daniel B. Fearing making the presentation speech. Mr. Belmont presented to the lodge a gold square and compass and a set of working tools of silver, the latter having been made in England in the reign of of George III and having been the property of the Earl of Sussex.

After the banquet the guests were entertained at social session in the Masonic temple.

The following outline of the history of this ancient lodge is taken from the very excellent and exhaustive historical address of the Hon. Robert S. Franklin. The discourse was listened to with marked attention by a large and appreciative audience in old Trinity:

It is eminently fitting, that in this ancient edifice, consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, and around which cluster so many reminiscences of the early history of our city, these exercises should be held. Our honored Brother in Masonry, George Washington, the first President of these United States, when at Newport in 1790, worshipped in this house, and occupied the same pew in which the Grand Master of Masons of R. I., and the Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge are today seated. Here was delivered the first Masonic discourse on record in Rhode Island, before Saint John's Lodge No. 1, on June 24th, 1757, by Rev. Bro. Thomas Pollen. Here also was delivered the first address before the newly created Grand Lodge of the state, on June 27, 1791, by Rev. Bro. William Smith, A. M., rector of the church. Within these walls worshipped many of the founders and early members of the Lodge, who were not only honored by their brethren in Free Masonry, but were also selected for positions of trust by their brethren in the church. Many of the rectors of this church have been earnest and faithful members of the order, some of them of Saint Johns Lodge No. 1, and have here read the solemn burial service over the silent forms of many of our brethren, before, with loving hands, they were taken to the silent "city of the dead."

Our first authentic record of the organic life of Masonry in this city is the following extract from the records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, relative to the establishment of Masonry in Rhode Island, Dec. 27, 1749. "At the petition of sundry Brethren residing at Newport, on Rhode Island, our Right Worshipful Bro. Thomas Oxnard Esq., Grand Master, granted a Constitution for a Lodge to be held there and appointed our Right Worshipful Bro. Caleb Phillips, to be their first master." By the action of the Master thus appointed, the warrant was withheld and the records kept in his possession so that the brethren were obliged to ask of the Grand Master a new dispensation which was granted. By authority of this charter, the lodge was opened with the following brethren as its officers.

Master—Robert Jenkins.
S. Warden—George Gardner.
J. Warden—R. Moody.
Treasurer—A. Johnston.
Secretary—B. Mason.
Tyler—W. Pelone.

From this time the work of Masonry progressed, the records show that the brethren were interested attending to their duty to the lodge, and acknowledging fealty to the body from which they received their charter. The records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, show that they were represented at meetings of the Grand Lodge, and contributed both for "charity and expenses." They also on May 4th, 1758, "voted three guineas to defray the expense of getting their names enrolled on the Grand Lodge Books at London." Neither did they forget to celebrate the Feast of St. John, as on June 24, 1757, "the first public Masonic celebration took place, with religious services at Trinity church, and a discourse by Rev. Bro. Pollen. The whole being concluded by a ball, and conducted with the greatest harmony and decorum."

The brethren were so much pleased by the discourse of Bro. Pollen, that on their return from the church, they unanimously "Voted him a pair of silver cups."

Nov. 20, 1755—"Bro. John Jenkins proposed John Burgess and Edward Scott candidates and as they were transient gentlemen and obliged to leave town soon the fraternity consented they should be balloted for and made this night. They were accordingly admitted and made masons in due form." This Bro John Burgess was the first master of St. John's Lodge of Providence. On Nov. 4, 1756, "Voted that as a number of Gentlemen in Providence have signified to us their ardent desire of being admitted into the number of Free and Accepted Masons, by an epistolary petition, we hold a lodge at Providence on Thursday evening next, as 'twill be extremely inconvenient for them to attend here. Voted, also, that the money arising from the making the above persons be appointed for the defraying the necessary expenses that must accrue on the brethren journeying to and from, and sojourning at Providence, and if any surplusage shall remain 'tis to be made a present to the lodge that may be constituted at Providence." Thursday evening, Nov. 11, 1756 being a special according to agreement called to be held at Providence the following brethren met:

Master—R. W. Robert Jenkins
S. W.—John Maudsley
J. W.—Edward Cole
Treas.—Benj. Mason
Sec.—Nath'l Mumford

Edward Ellis, Alexander Grant, Samuel Brenton, Thomas Vernon, Edward Emmerson, John Jenkins, Christian Myers, John Burgess and Edward Scott.

The following names were proposed, upon which the brethren were called to ballot, and they were admitted and made masons in due form. Each, (with but one exception) paying £30, and he being admitted gratis:

Paul Tew, James Greene, John Gerrish, John Randal, Joseph Russell, George Jackson, Benjamin Bowen, Moses Dishon, Ebenezer Thompson.

This was the first meeting of a masonic lodge in Providence and the brethren, then and there made by Saint Johns Lodge No. 1, with Bros. Burgess and Scott previously made at Newport, formed the nucleus of Saint Johns Lodge in the town of Providence, which was chartered Jan'y 18, 1757, by Jeremy Gidley, Pro. Grand Master of North America.

It is natural to suppose that being interested in the work of the order, and the prosperity of the lodge, that the brethren would desire a Masonic home. This they did, and on July 18, 1758, purchased a lot and the foundation for a building was at once put in. In connection with the vote appointing a committee to purchase a lot, I find this record, "N. B. They are to act and to do all the business gratis." The records give the following account of the laying of the cornerstone.

On August 20, 1758, the craft were convened at "high twelve." "Our R.·. W.·. Master, Robert Jenkins, laid the first angular stone in ye N. E., at the same time, the W.·. S.·. Warden, John Maudsley, laid the second stone in the S. E.; the W.·. J.·. Warden, Samuel Brenton, laid the third in the S. W.; the R.·. W.·. Treasurer, Benjamin Mason, laid the fourth in the N. W., and the Secretary, Nathaniel Mumford, laid the fifth stone at the surface of the earth." The foundations were covered and remained in that state for more than forty years. . . . .

In 1759 a petition to the General Assembly of Her Majesty's colony, signed by the Master and Wardens and Brethren, both here and at Providence, for permission to hold a lottery for the purpose of raising funds to build a "Mason's hall," was presented. In June, 1759, an act was passed granting the petition. The preamble of the act is in the following words:

"Whereas, Robert Jenkins, Jun., Master; John Maudsley and Samuel Brenton, Wardens, and the chief of the Society of the Free and Accepted Masons in the town of Newport, with sundry other persons, inhabitants of this colony, preferred a petition and represented unto this Assembly that as the said town hath no building in it sufficiently large and commodious for public entertainments, where the Governor and Council, or General Assembly may meet and dine, and where any of His Majesty's Governors or other officers may be publicly entertained, as they pass through this government, they, the said society, to set on foot and erect a commodious building to be called and known by the name of Mason's Hall, for the use of said society and purposes aforesaid; but finding their funds to be unequal to the expense they prayed that a lottery may be opened and set up in order to raise twenty-four hundred dollars for carrying on and completing the said building."

The act provides for the raising of the necessary money by a lottery, specifying the number of tickets and prizes, appointing managers under oath and bonds to conduct the same and pay the prizes, &c. Besides being used for the purposes of the craft, or as they might direct; it was further enacted that "said building shall serve and be improved for the celebration of all public feasts, &c., that may occasionally happen in which the Governor and Council of the colony, or the General Assembly thereof may be concerned." The act further provides:

"And for as much as it may happen that disputes and controveries may arise from time to time, as well about the building and repairing of the said house, as the regulation and government thereof, it is necessary that the said society have a name in law; be it therefore further enacted, that the society aforesaid be, and they are hereby incorporated a body politick in fact and name by the name of the Master, Wardens and Society of Free and Accepted Masons in the Town of Newport, and by the same name they and their successors shall and may be persons able and capable in law to sue and be sued, to plead, be impleaded, to answer and be answered unto, to defend and be defended against, in all and singular suits, quarrels, matters, actions, and things, of what kind or nature soever, touching and concerning the building aforesaid."

This is undoubtedly the first civil charter granted in Rhode Island and the first official recognition of Free Masonry. The second charter granted to St. John's Lodge No. 1, was in 1793, and was signed by Arthur Fenner, Governor. The third charter was granted in 1887.

The brethren were faithful in their duties as evidenced by the record of Oct. 31, 1781 when a committee was appointed to assist Mrs. Elliott (widow of our Brother Elliott this day deceased) in the burial of her husband. This committee was authorized to pay the expense of the funeral from the funds of the Lodge. It was also voted, "That the same committee appoint the day for his interment, also that they clothe the Tyler decently and frugally at the expense of the Lodge."

Many instances of a similar character are to be found on the records. We also find that while the brethren were liberal in their charitable work, they practiced economy in the expenditures for the lodge both at labor and refreshment, for at the meeting of Nov. 20, 1780, it was "Resolved by a majority to remove to some convenient place unless Bro —— would engage to furnish the Lodge with good wine of the quality of that now on the table at 3 shillings per bottle and the punch at the price as other places and 1 shilling for candles" Perhaps the brethren could not make satisfactory arrangements, as we find that on July 21, 1790, the Treasurer was "authorized to purchase a Quarter cask of good Lisbon or Sherry wine for the use of the Lodge." Our ancient brethren were loyal to the government, and paid proper respect to those in authority, as evidenced by the following address, prepared by the Right Worshipful Master Moses Sicxas, and Brother Henry Sherburne, agreeable to a vote of the Lodge, Aug. 17, 1780, and presented to President George Washington, on the occasion of his visit to Newport that year.

To George Washington, President of the United States of America, We, the Master, Wardens and Brothers of King David's Lodge, in Newport, Rhode Island joyfully embrace this opportunity to greet you as a Brother, and to bid you welcome to Rhode Island. We exult in the thought that as Masonry has always been patronized by the wise, the good and the great, so hath it stood and ever will stand, as its fixtures and on the immutable pillars of Faith, Hope and charity. With unspeakable pleasure we congratulate you as filling the Presidential chair with the applause of a numerous and enlightened people, whilst at the same time we felicitate ourselves the honor done the Brotherhood by your many exemplary virtues and emanations of goodness proceeding from a heart worthy of possessing the Ancient mysteries of our Craft, being persuaded that the wisdom and grace with which Heaven has endowed you will ever square all your thoughts, words and actions, by the eternal laws of honor, equity and truth, as to promote the advancement of all goodworks, your happiness and that of mankind.

Permit us then, Illustrious Brother, cordially to salute you with three times three and to add our fervent supplications that the Sovereign Architect of the Universe may always encompass you with his holy protection.

MOSES SIEXAS,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
Committee.

By Order
WM LITTLEFIELD, Sec'y.

President Washington sent the following reply to the address of the Lodge:

To the Master, Wardens and Brethren of King David's Lodge in Newport, R. I.

Gentlemen: I receive the welcome which you gave me to Rhode Island with pleasure and acknowledge my obligations for the flattering expressions of regard contained in your address with grateful sincerity. Being persuaded that a just application of the principles on which the Masonic Fraternity is founded must be promotive of private virtue and public prosperity, I shall always be happy to advance the interest of the Society, and to be considered by them as a deserving Brother. My best wishes, gentlemen, are offered for your individual happiness.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On November 5, 1789, a committee to whom had previously referred the matter of erecting a building, reported a plan, with the estimated cost of the work, recommending that subscriptions be solicited to aid in its accomplishment. The matter progressed so that on April 12, 1802, the brethren convened for the purpose of laying the corner stone, there being present a delegation of brethren from Washington lodge. The procession was formed at the State House and marched to the lot on Church street, on which the building was to be erected. After prayer and the singing of a Masonic ode, Bros. T. Tilley, Benj. Pitman and Zelotes Wing laid in the N. W. corner of the cellar an angular stone which Bro. Thomas Tilley had procured and prepared for that purpose. I was so impressed with the closing part of the record of the doings of the day that I have copied it for your edification. "The procession was formed and marshalled with great judgment and exactness. The sacred ceremonies were performed with the utmost solemnity. The order and attention of the brethren in their respective duties were at once evincive that they were duly impressed with the solemnities of the Sacred Rites then performing. In narrating the above proceedings the same laudable work as performed by our Ancestors in the year of Light 5759, very naturally and forcibly recurs to our minds. From a combination of misfortunes and events unforeseen, they were compelled to abandon all hopes of ever accomplishing the work they had in view. Since that period this lodge has experienced a variety of inconveniences and difficulties. During the Revolutionary War its members were entirely separated, and the lodge became in a manner extinct—without a place to convene at, without officers to convene them, and without funds to aid them in the discharge of charitable duties when convened. In this deplorable situation were they found after the internal troubles of our country had in a measure subsided—and from this were they relieved by the great exertions and indefatigability of a few of its surviving members, who by the peculiar Providence of the supreme author of Masonry were spared to revive its knowledge and diffuse its light amongst us, for the common benefit of Masonry and mankind. Through their instrumentality we became re-organized and have invariably pursued the good work with a great degree of satisfaction and success; and we have now, we presume ability sufficient to proceed and partially complete the edifice we have in view, the ensuing season. The most pleasing prospect of enjoying by the blessing of the Grand Architect of the universe a Fraternal Mansion of our own wherein to perform the good works of Masonry for the promotion of His Honor and Glory were highly gratifying. Glory Be to God on High." The building was completed in 1803, and was dedicated to the use of Masonry on February 22d of that year. * * *

On account of some misunderstanding among the brethren, an application was made for a dispensation by John A. Shaw and others for a new lodge to be called St. Paul's. This dispensation was granted May 27, 1316, and was continued in force until Oct. 23, 1817, when a charter was issued and they were constituted as a lodge under the name of St. Paul's No. 14. The recognition services were held in Trinity church. * * *

Following closely on the trouble caused by Dr. Case and his adherents, came the anti Masonic Crusade, in which St. John's Lodge, in common with the Fraternity, was a sufferer. The Brethren, so far as I have been able to learn, were true to their Masonic obligations, and maintained their fealty to the Grand Lodge. On July 25, 1831, they passed unanimously [28 Brethren being present] commending the address of Grand Lodge, and pledging themselves "to assist the Grand Lodge in supporting and maintaining the ancient landmarks of Masonry."

On May 3, 1834, the lodge voted to surrender their civil charter, granted in 1793, agreeable to the recommendation of the Grand Lodge, and appointed three trustees to whom the Real and Personal property was deeded in trust, and also prepared a memorial to the General Assembly, signed by the Master and Wardens.

During this period, the record shows that each year the Brethren gathered in Annual Session and elected their officers. These meetings were held in Mason's Hall. From 1835 to 1843 inclusive, the attendance at these meetings varied from 17 to 7. The Lodge resumed active work in 1844. * * *

The membership of the lodge continued to increase and peace and harmony existed among the brethren. In 1875, several brethren, deeming that the interests of Free Masonry would be advanced by constituting another lodge in the city, petitioned and received a dispensation from M. W. Nicholas Van Slyck, Grand Master, as Saint Paul's Lodge. By vote of Grand Lodge they received a re-issue of the charter of the first St. Paul's Lodge, and were numbered 14. The lodge was constituted in Zion church. R. W. George F. Crandall, Past Master of St. John's Lodge was its first Master. A singular fact in connection with this lodge is that Francis Brinley Fogg, the only surviving member of the first St. Paul's Lodge and R. Hammett Tilley, a grandson of one of its charter members, were charter members of the second St. Paul's. This lodge is an off spring of which the mother lodge is proud, and between the two lodges exist the most perfect good feeling and harmony.

With a desire to accommodate the several Masonic Lodies under the same roof the lodge decided to enlarge their building and a committee was appointed to whom full power was given to make the alterations and furnish the lodge room. Bro. James Fludder was the architect and Mr. Wm. Hamilton the builder. The old lodge room was preserved as far as possible, the ceiling and cable tow being the same as was in the original building. In the northeast corner of the foundation of the new part of the building was fitted a corner stone and on the 24th of June, 1887, it was deposited by R. W., R. S. Franklin, Master of the lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Taylor are spending a few weeks in the White Mountains.

R. I. State Fair,
1899, dates are
October
9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1899.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1896.]

CHAPTER 674—continued.

Sec. 67. Every holder is deemed prima facie to be a holder in due course; but when it is shown that the title of any person who has negotiated the instrument was defective, the burden is on the holder to prove that he or some person under whom he claims acquired the title as a holder in due course. But the last mentioned rule does not apply in favor of a party who became bound on the instrument prior to the acquisition of such defective title.

ARTICLE VI.

Liabilities of Parties.

Sec. 68. The maker of a negotiable instrument by making it engages that he will pay it according to its tenor; and admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

Sec. 69. The drawer by drawing the instrument admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse; and engages that on due presentment the instrument will be accepted or paid, or both, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it. But the drawer may insert in the instrument an express stipulation negativing or limiting his own liability to the holder.

Sec. 70. The acceptor by accepting the instrument engages that he will pay it according to the tenor of his acceptance; and admits:

1. The existence of the drawer, the genuineness of his signature, and his capacity and authority to draw the instrument; and

2. The existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

Sec. 71. A person placing his signature upon an instrument otherwise than as maker, drawer or acceptor is deemed to be an indorser, unless he clearly indicates by appropriate words his intention to be bound in some other capacity.

Sec. 72. Where a person, not otherwise a party to an instrument, places thereon his signature in blank before delivery, he is liable as indorser in accordance with the following rules:

1. If the instrument is payable to the order of a third person, he is liable to the payee and to all subsequent parties.

2. If the instrument is payable to the order of the maker or drawer, or is payable to bearer, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the maker or drawer.

3. If he signs for the accommodation of the payee, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the payee.

Sec. 73. Every person negotiating an instrument by delivery or by a qualified indorsement, warrants:

1. That the instrument is genuine and in all respects what it purports to be;

2. That he has a good title to it;

3. That all prior parties had capacity to contract;

4. That he has no knowledge of any fact which would impair the validity of the instrument or render it valueless.

But when the negotiation is by delivery only, the warranty extends in favor of no holder other than the immediate transferee.

The provisions of subdivision three of this section do not apply to persons negotiating public or corporate securities, other than bills and notes.

Sec. 74. Every indorser who indorses without qualification warrants to all subsequent holders in due course:

1. The matters and things mentioned in subdivisions one, two and three of the next preceding section; and

2. That the instrument is at the time of his indorsement valid and subsisting.

And in addition he engages that on due presentment it shall be accepted or paid, or both, as the case may be, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it.

Sec. 75. Where a person places his indorsement on an instrument negotiable by delivery, he incurs all the liabilities of an indorser.

Sec. 76. As respects one another, indorsers are liable prima facie in the order in which they indorse; but evidence is admissible to show that as between or among themselves they have agreed otherwise. Joint payees or joint indorsees who indorse are deemed to indorse jointly and severally.

Sec. 77. Where a broker or other agent negotiates an instrument without indorsement, he incurs all the liabilities prescribed by section seventy-three of this act, unless he discloses the name of his principal and the fact that he is acting only as agent.

ARTICLE VII.

Presentment for Payment.

Sec. 78. Presentment for payment is not necessary in order to charge the person primarily liable on the instrument; but if the instrument is, by its terms, payable at a special place, and he is able and willing to pay it there at maturity, such ability and willingness are equivalent to a tender of payment upon his part. But except as herein otherwise provided, presentment for payment is necessary in order to charge the drawer and indorsers.

Sec. 79. Where the instrument is not payable on demand, presentment must be made on the day it falls due. Where it is payable on demand, presentment must be made within a reasonable time after its issue, except that in the case of a bill of exchange presentment for payment will be sufficient if made within a reasonable time after the last negotiation thereof.

Sec. 80. Presentment for payment, to be sufficient, must be made:

1. By the holder, or by some person authorized to receive payment on his behalf;

2. At a reasonable hour on a business day;

3. At a proper place as herein defined;

4. To the person primarily liable on the instrument, or, if he is absent or inaccessible, to any person found at the place where the presentment is made.

Sec. 81. Presentment for payment is made at the proper place:

1. Where a place of payment is specified in the instrument and it is there presented;

2. Where no place of payment is specified but the address of the person to make payment is given in the instrument and it is there presented;

3. Where no place of payment is specified and no address is given and the instrument is presented at the usual place of business or residence of the person to make payment;

4. In any other case if presented to the person to make payment wherever he can be found, or if presented at his last known place of business or residence.

Sec. 82. The instrument must be exhibited to the person from whom payment is demanded, and when it is paid must be delivered up to the party paying it.

Sec. 83. Where the instrument is payable at a bank, presentment for payment must be made during banking hours, unless the person to make payment has no funds there to meet it at any time during the day, in which case presentment at any hour before the bank is closed on that day is sufficient.

Sec. 84. Where the person primarily liable on the instrument is dead, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment must be made to his personal representative if such there be, and if with the exercise of reasonable diligence he can be found.

Sec. 85. Where the persons primarily liable on the instrument are liable as partners, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment may be made to any one of them, even though there has been a dissolution of the firm.

Sec. 86. Where there are several persons, not partners, primarily liable on the instrument, and no place of payment is specified, presentment must be made to them all.

Sec. 87. Presentment for payment is not required in order to charge the drawer where he has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will pay the instrument.

Sec. 88. Presentment for payment is not required in order to charge an indorser where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation and he has no reason to expect that the instrument will be paid if presented.

Sec. 89. Delay in making presentment for payment is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence.

Sec. 90. Presentment for payment is dispensed with:

1. Where after the exercise of reasonable diligence presentment as required by this act cannot be made;

2. Where the drawee is a fictitious person;

3. By waiver of presentment express or implied.

Sec. 91. The instrument is dishonored by non-payment when:

1. It is duly presented for payment and payment is refused or cannot be obtained; or

2. Presentment is excused and the instrument is overdue and unpaid.

Sec. 92. Subject to the provisions of this act, when the instrument is dishonored by non-payment, an immediate right of recourse to all parties secondarily liable thereon accrues to the holder.

Sec. 93. Every negotiable instrument except sight drafts is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday, or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. Instruments falling due on Saturday are to be presented for payment on the next succeeding business day, except that instruments payable on demand may, at the option of the holder, be presented for payment before twelve o'clock noon on Saturday when that entire day is not a holiday.

Sec. 94. Where the instrument is payable at a fixed period after date, after sight, or after the happening of a specified event, the time of payment is determined by excluding the day from which the time is to begin to run and by including the date of payment.

Sec. 95. Where the instrument is made payable at a bank it is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon.

Sec. 96. Payment is made in due course when it is made at or after the maturity of the instrument to the holder thereof in good faith and without notice that his title is defective.

ARTICLE VIII.

Notice of Dishonor.

Sec. 97. Except as herein otherwise provided, when a negotiable instrument has been dishonored by non-acceptance or non-payment, notice of dishonor must be given to the drawer and to each indorser, and any drawer or indorser to whom such notice is not given is discharged.

Sec. 98. The notice may be given by or on behalf of the holder, or by or on behalf of any party to the instrument who might be compelled to pay it to the holder, and who, upon taking it up, would have a right to reimbursement from the party to whom the notice is given.

Sec. 99. Notice of dishonor may be given by an agent either in his own name or in the name of any party entitled to give notice, whether that party be his principal or not.

Sec. 100. Where notice is given by or on behalf of the holder, it enures for the benefit of all subsequent holders and all prior parties who have a right of recourse against the party to whom it is given.

Sec. 101. Where notice is given by or on behalf of a party entitled to give notice, it enures for the benefit of the holder and all parties subsequent to the party to whom notice is given.

Sec. 102. Where the instrument has been dishonored in the hands of an agent, he may either himself give notice to the parties liable thereon, or he may give notice to his principal. If he give notice to his principal, he must do so within the same time as if he were the holder, and the principal upon the receipt of such notice has himself the same time for giving notice as if the agent had been an independent holder.

Sec. 103. A written notice need not be signed and an insufficient written notice may be supplemented and validated by verbal communication. A misdescription of the instrument does not vitiate the notice unless the party to whom the notice is given is in fact misled thereby.

Sec. 104. The notice may be in writing or merely oral and may be given in any terms which sufficiently identify the instrument and indicate that it has been dishonored by non-acceptance or non-payment. It may in all cases be given by delivering it personally or through the mails.

Sec. 105. Notice of dishonor may be given either to the party himself or to his agent in that behalf.

Sec. 106. When any party is dead, and his death is known to the party giving notice, the notice must be given to a personal representative, if there be one, and if with reasonable diligence he can be found. If there be no personal representative, notice may be sent to the last residence or last place of business of the deceased.

Sec. 107. Where the parties to be notified are partners, notice to any one partner is notice to the firm even though there has been a dissolution.

Sec. 108. Notice to joint parties who are not partners must be given to each of them, unless one of them has authority to receive such notice for the others.

Sec. 109. Where a party has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, notice may be given either to the party himself or to his trustee or assignee.

Sec. 110. Notice may be given as soon as the instrument is dishonored; and unless delay is excused as hereinafter provided, must be given within the times fixed by this act.

Sec. 111. Where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in the same place, notice must be given within the following times:

1. If given at the place of business of the person to receive notice, it must be given before the close of business hours on the day following;

2. If given at his residence, it must be given before ten o'clock in the evening of the day following;

3. If sent by mail it must be deposited in the post-office in time to reach him in usual course on the day following.

Sec. 112. Where a person giving and the person to receive notice reside in different places, the notice must be given within the following times:

1. If sent by mail it must be deposited in the post-office in time to go by mail the day following the day of dishonor, or, if there be no mail at a convenient hour on that day, by the next mail thereafter;

2. If given otherwise than through the post-office, within the time that notice would have been received in due course of mail if it had been deposited in the post-office within the time specified in the last subdivision.

Sec. 113. Where notice of dishonor is duly addressed and deposited in the post-office, the sender is deemed to have given due notice, notwithstanding any miscarriage in the mails.

Sec. 114. Notice is deemed to have been deposited in the post-office when deposited in any branch post-office or in any letter-box under the control of the post-office department.

Sec. 115. Where a party receives notice of dishonor, he has, after the receipt of such notice, the same time for giving notice to antecedent parties that the holder has after the dishonor.

Sec. 116. Where a party has added an address to his signature, notice of dishonor must be sent to that address; but if he has not given such address, then the notice must be sent as follows:

1. Either to the post-office nearest to his place of residence, or to the post-office where he is accustomed to receive his letters; or

2. If he live in one place and have his place of business in another, notice may be sent to either place; or

3. If he is sojourning in another place, notice may be sent to the place where he is so sojourning.

But where the notice is actually received by the party within the time specified in this act, it will be sufficient, though not sent in accordance with the requirements of this section.

Sec. 117. Notice of dishonor may be waived, either before the time of giving notice has arrived, or after the omission to give due notice, and the waiver may be express or implied.

Sec. 118. Where the waiver is embodied in the instrument itself, it is binding upon all parties; but where it is written above the signature of an endorser it binds him only.

Sec. 119. A waiver of protest, whether in the case of a foreign bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, is deemed to be a waiver not only of a formal protest, but also of presentment and notice of dishonor.

Sec. 120. Notice of dishonor is dispensed with when after the exercise of reasonable diligence it cannot be given to or does not reach the parties sought to be charged.

Sec. 121. Delay in giving notice of dishonor is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence.

Sec. 122. Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to the drawer in either of the following cases:

1. Where the drawer and drawee are the same person;

2. Where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract.

3. Where the drawer is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment;

4. Where the drawer has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will honor the instrument;

5. Where the drawer has countermanded payment.

Sec. 123. Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to an indorser in either of the following cases:

1. Where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract and the indorser was aware of the fact at the time he indorsed the instrument.

2. Where the indorser is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment;

3. Where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation.

Sec. 124. Where due notice of dishonor by non-acceptance has been given, notice of a subsequent dishonor by non-payment is not necessary, unless in the meantime the instrument has been accepted.

Sec. 125. An omission to give notice of dishonor by non-acceptance does not prejudice the rights of a holder in due course subsequent to the omission.

Sec. 126. Where any negotiable instrument has been dishonored, it may be protested for non-acceptance or non-payment as the case may be; but protest is not required, except in the case of foreign bills of exchange.

ARTICLE IX.

Discharge of Negotiable Instruments.

Sec. 127. A negotiable instrument is discharged:

1. By payment in due course by or on behalf of the principal debtor;

2. By payment in due course by the party accommodated, where the instrument is made or accepted for accommodation;

3. By the intentional cancellation thereof by the holder;

4. By any other act which will discharge a simple contract for the payment of money;

5. When the principal debtor becomes the holder of the instrument at or after maturity in his own right.

Sec. 128. A person secondarily liable on the instrument is discharged:

1. By any act which discharges the instrument;

2. By the intentional cancellation of his signature by the holder;

3. By the discharge of a prior party;

4. By a valid tender of payment made by a prior party;

5. By a release of the principal debtor, unless the holder's right of recourse against the party secondarily liable is expressly reserved;

6. By any agreement binding upon the holder to extend the time of payment or to postpone the holder's right to enforce the instrument unless made with the assent of the party secondarily liable, or unless the right of recourse against such party is expressly reserved.

Sec. 129. Where the instrument is paid by a party secondarily liable thereon, it is not discharged; but the party so paying it is remitted to his former rights as regards all prior parties, and he may strike out his own and all subsequent indorsements and again negotiate the instrument, except:

1. Where it is payable to the order of a third person and has been paid by the drawer; and

2. Where it was made or accepted for accommodation and has been paid by the party accommodated.

Sec. 130. The holder may expressly renounce his rights against any party to the instrument before, at, or after its maturity. An absolute and unconditional renunciation of his rights against the principal debtor made at or after the maturity of the instrument discharges the instrument. But a renunciation does not affect the rights of a holder in due course without notice. A renunciation must be in writing, unless the instrument is delivered up to the person primarily liable thereon.

Sec. 131. A cancellation made unintentionally or under a mistake, or without the authority of the holder, is inoperative; but where an instrument or any signature thereon appears to have been cancelled, the burden of proof lies on the party who alleges that the cancellation was made unintentionally or under a mistake or without authority.

Sec. 132. Where a negotiable instrument is materially altered without the assent of all parties liable thereon, it is avoided, except as against a party who has himself made, authorized or assented to the alteration and subsequent indorsers.

But when an instrument has been materially altered and is in the hands of a holder in due course, not a party to the alteration, he may enforce payment thereof according to its original tenor.

Sec. 133. Any alteration which changes:

1. The date;

2. The sum payable, either for principal or interest;

3. The time or place of payment;

4. The number or the relations of the parties;

5. The medium or currency in which payment is to be made;

Or which adds a place of payment where no place of payment is specified, or any other change or addition which alters the effect of the instrument in any respect, is a material alteration.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Campbell's Early.

Campbell's Early, the new grape, is a seedling of Muscat Hamburg on Belvidere, the cross made some twelve years ago. The berry is larger, earlier and of better quality than the Concord, has tough skin, tender, melting flesh and few seeds. It keeps well to the stems, even when fully ripe. Doctor Hexamer testifies to its superiority as a keeper as well as a dessert fruit.

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Best French Father.

According to the terms of a gift of a M. de Reverdy, a prize of 3,000 francs is every second year given to a man belonging to the laboring class of France, who shall be designated as the best father (le meilleur pere de famille). The report of M. Lucipia, who has charge of the matter, was recently published in Le Figaro. There were 68 candidates for the prize whose families included a total of 466 children, which is nearly an average of seven to a household. Of the 466 children 153 had died. M. Lucipia comments on the large proportion of survivors, for 20 years ago the rate of mortality was 60 per cent. The present state of health of French children is said to be due to the new hygienic condition instituted by Haussmann and Alphand. M. and Mme. Vanderbrouck, who received the 3,000 francs this year, have had 16 children, of whom 14 are living, five being grown up, six at school and three infants in arms. M. Vanderbrouck is a shoemaker, who, with his family, occupies a little house between the avenues of Ivry and Choisy at 6 Passage Charles-Berthault. He is 45 years of age. His wife is described in the report as "being 39 years old, a fine-looking, motherly woman, with a very sweet air, and always smiling." The surviving children in their order of births are named as follows: Justine, the eldest girl, 22 years; Louis, the eldest boy, 20 years; Nathalie, 18; Constant, 16 years and 6 months; Francois, 15; Jean, 13; Louise, 11; Loute, 10; Irma, 9; Arsene, 7 years and 6 months; Marthe, 6; Maime, 4 years and 6 months; Pierre, 3; and Marie, 14 months. M. Vanderbrouck owns the house in which his family lives; it occupies 92 square meters of ground and is one story and a half. The ground floor includes three rooms, a small workshop, a bed chamber, occupied by the worthy couple and their three youngest children, and a large room, which serves as a kitchen, dining-room, and also a work-shop. The second story is divided by board partitions, which do not reach the ceiling, into dormitories, where the 11 older children sleep. And there is not a toy in the house.

Edison's First Check.

It is not every one that understands the ordinary system of banking and the proper thing to do with a bank check. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was sorely puzzled over the huge check her publishers paid her for her royalties in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and her husband could not tell her how to get money on it. So, also, was it with Tom Edison when he got his first check. When he completed his model of the now famous "ticker" he submitted it to the president of a telegraph company, who asked him to leave it for examination. Edison was out of money, and his landlady had warned him for the last time. He had decided to ask $5,000 for his invention, but when the president at the next interview asked him his price his courage oozed away, and he faltered out that he would like the company to make an offer.

"How would $40,000 suit you?" said the president.

"What!" exclaimed the young wizard, "all in money?"

"Certainly; you can have it now."

"All right."

A check was drawn and handed over to Edison with these words: "That is a check for $40,000. Go to the bank around the corner and they will give you the money."

At the bank he got into the long line and worked up to the paying teller's window. Then he pushed the check over the sill. The teller saw that it was not indorsed, and pushed it back with fitting remarks, which Edison did not understand, he being even then slightly deaf. He retired crestfallen, and the thought dawned upon him that he had been swindled. He had another scene with his landlady that night, and visited the telegraph president the next morning in sheer desperation. He told of his experience at the bank and begged for his money or his model. He was properly identified at the bank, indorsed the check and got his money in big bills.

What We Go to Church for.

We go to church to worship God; and His attributes include all that is noble in life, all that is hopeful in death, and all that is beautiful in thought or nature. What a man worships determines what he is. To sincerely adore and appreciate goodness, wisdom, power, loveliness and intelligence, as exhibited in the character of the Christ of the Bible, is to be inspired with the highest thoughts and become a partaker in an increasing measure of that grand Divine nature. We go to church to reform evil, to secure strength in our weakness, to revive our hope, to obtain comfort in grief, to elevate our thinking, to purify and intensify our feelings to preserve and restore our health, to increase our knowledge, to arouse our love for all that is good, to make our home more sweet, to make society more brotherly and peaceful, to get rest from care, to be better fitted for business, to secure enthusiasm for heroic deeds, and to find happiness.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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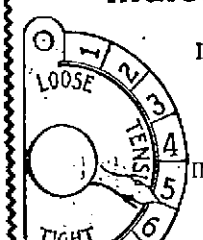
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Eastern District.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after September 10, 1899, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. Return 6.12, 8.42, 10.42 a. m., 12.12, 2.12, 3.47, 4.42, a6.00, 6.42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.05, p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.05, e9.15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. HYANNIS, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 1.00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.05 p. m. Return 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30, a. m., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, a6.30 p. m.
SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 6.28, 8.10 a. m., 12.10, 4.28, p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 7.30, 9.30 a. m., 1.30, 5.30, 6.30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 5 p. m.
a Boat from Fall River
e Wharf Station.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Sup't, Boston.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

Leave Newport for Fall River—**7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, *10.15 *10.45, *11.15 p. m.
Leave Fall River for Newport—**6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, *10.15 *10.45 p. m.
Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.
More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.
Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.
Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.
*To Portsmouth car house only.
**Not run Sundays.
R. S. GOFF, General Manager.
R. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT PIER

Navigation Co.'s Line,

NEWPORT

AND

NARRAGANSETT PIER,

will commence its regular trips

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1899.

STEAMER MANISEES

Leave Commercial wharf, Newport, 8.00 and 10.30 a. m.; 1.45 and 5.00 p. m.
Leave Narragansett Pier, 9.15 and 11.45 a. m.; 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.

REGULAR FARE, ... 40c
EXCURSION TICKETS, ... 60c

No Excursion Tickets sold on the boat.
Cattle not taken without special agreement.
7-22 D. T. CARR, Manager.

HIS CHECK BOOK.

"I've got an idea," said 'Gentleman' Tom.

"If it's anythink like the larst three you've 'ad, you'd better git it away," replied Dick, sulkily.

"Have you heard of Stephen Brocklehurst, who lives at 136 High st?"

"No, I ain't. What is he?"

"Five years ago he was a poor telegraph clerk and he married a lady telegraph clerk. The lady's uncle took it into his head to die and leave $100,000 to his niece, and Stephen Brocklehurst is now a private gentleman living on his wife's legacy."

"And does the gent keep much of 'is 'ard earned money at 'ome?" asked Dick, eagerly.

"No, but he has a check book, and that is just as good."

"Not unless we can persuade him to sign a check payable to us."

"That is just what I intend that he shall do."

"How?"

"Well, his wife has a little dog, of which she is very fond. We must first steal that dog, and then—"

Three days later, as Mr. Stephen Brocklehurst was leaving his home after breakfast, he was met by "Gentleman" Tom, who stopped him and said: "Can you tell me where Mr. Brocklehurst lives?"

"I am Stephen Brocklehurst," was the reply.

"How fortunate! I have found a dog which corresponds to the description of the toy terrier which you have advertised as lost."

"That is good news. I will reward you well, if—"

"I want no reward, sir. I am not rich, but I am rather proud, and you may have the dog with pleasure, if it is yours. Will you come to my house and see it?"

"Thanks; I will."

Stephen Brocklehurst and "Gentleman" Tom then walked down a street leading to a lower class district, entered a house, and there, sure enough, was the lost toy terrier. Stephen stooped to pick up the delighted little animal; then, to his astonishment, he was suddenly seized by four strong arms. Before he could offer the slightest resistance he was bound hand and foot, and a gag was securely tied over his mouth.

"One 'arf o' the job's over," said Dick.

"Couldn't have been done better," said Tom; "loosen the gag a little."

Dick did as directed, and then Tom, addressing Mr. Brocklehurst, said: "We are badly in want of $2,600. If you will sign a check for that amount, we will let you go. Otherwise—well, we are desperate men in desperate circumstances."

Stephen Brocklehurst flushed angrily, but, calming himself, he said, quite coolly: "I'm sorry, but my check book is at home."

"That is immaterial. I will fetch it for you. Write a note to your wife, asking her to send it on."

"I'll be hanged if I do!"

"Very well, then. We will leave you here until you change your mind. Your hands shall be free, so that you may summon us by ringing this bell, but you must pardon us for tightening the gag and strapping you more securely to this rather uncomfortable bed."

The two rogues then left the room. As soon as they had gone Stephen Brocklehurst pulled out a note book, and on one page rapidly scribbled the following hieroglyphics:

Explanation.	
Send	.. . —. —. ..
police	. — —. — — . — .. ..
	. —. —. .
to	— — — —
24	.. — — — ... —
Blank	—... . —. .. . —. —. —
st	... —
I'm	.. — —
imprisoned	.. — —. — — .. — . .. ..
	— — — —. — . — ..
here	— ... . . — . .

He then put the note book in his pocket. He had only been left alone about three minutes when he called to his jailers.

"I might as well give way," he said; "bring me pen and ink."

"Now let me have some paper—but, no, perhaps a leaf out of my pocket book will be better."

Stephen pulled out his notebook, and on the reverse side of the sheet on which he had previously scribbled the dots and dashes, he wrote:

"Dear Maud—I have forgotten my checkbook. Please send it per bearer. You will find it in my desk. Yours in haste, Stephen."

Tom then went to Stephen's residence, while Dick remained on guard. Mrs. Brocklehurst read the note, and, without the least suspicion, went upstairs to fetch the checkbook. Not until then did she observe the hieroglyphics on the other side of the sheet of paper.

As previously explained, Mr. and Mrs. Brocklehurst were ex-telegraph clerks. The hieroglyphics were words written according to the telegraphic system of dots and dashes. It was a message, and it read:

"Send police to 24 Blank st. I'm imprisoned there."

Mrs. Brocklehurst did her best to control her feelings, and she gave directions to a servant, who left the house by a back door. In order to gain time, she begged her visitor to wait a few minutes while she wrote a letter to her husband. The letter was full of meaningless nothings, but she knew the bearer would open it as soon as he left the house.

At last the letter was finished, and unsuspicious Tom hastened to Blank st. Stephen was then commanded to make out the check.

As he was filling in the blanks, he was interrupted by a loud hammering on the front door.

The door was forced open, four policemen entered, and Tom and Dick were arrested.

There is nothing further of interest to add to this true story, except that Messrs. Tom and Dick are now spending a long holiday at her majesty's expense.

Ada. Who said "One man is as good as another" I don't know; but I suppose it was some advocate of republicanism.

Clara. Oh! I thought it was some old maid!—Puck.

"Papa, what is untold wealth?"

"That's what a good many people have when the tax assessor is present."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE SINGER'S RUSE

It was one of those cold rainy days. Everybody knows what that means on shipboard: the deserted decks flooded with water and the saloon crowded with listless and unhappy passengers. Each time I thrust my nose outside, a fierce gust of rain and fog tore the door from my grasp. Invoking such injured and wrathful glances from my fellow voyagers, that I finally abandoned all hope of fresh air, and succumbed to the glare, heat and general stuffiness of the salon.

Too sluggish to give more than half attention to the book I was reading, I ensconced myself comfortably in a corner, with cushions at my back and an incandescent light directly over my head, and proceeded in a desultory fashion to inspect my travelling companions. Some, like myself, were pretending to read. Some were dozing, and a few were simply sitting—waiting for something to happen. It occurred to me that the only passengers who were not distinctly bored, were a group of six or seven gathered about the piano. When I looked closer and perceived who were in that group I did not wonder. A man with a gray beard was sitting on the stool. Near him stood a beautiful young girl with a violin. She had been playing the Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana, rather well. I also recognized some young men, who were returning home after a year or two's study of music in Paris and Berlin. They had been honoring one another with various exhibitions of skill; but just then were engaged in chaffing the gray beard.

"Ah, do sing for us!" exclaimed the young girl, with extravagant emphasis, "I am sure you have talent, I can tell it by the noble line of your brow." Her beautiful eyes when turned on the older man, were very pleading, but behind his back she gave the youngsters a killing wink. And they were hugely flattered by this bit of by-play, and at once began vieing with each other in elaborate efforts to cajole the stranger.

Finally, to my surprise, he did sing. He gave them a queer, outlandish song, in a cracked and quavering voice. They pretended to be in raptures. And the more they urged, the more he sang—simple hearted and obliging.

This little farce continued throughout the voyage. Not content with amusing themselves at the expense of the feeble old singer, these young humorists sought to enlarge his audience. I heard one little girl rush up to her parents and say—"Oh, we are having such fun! We tell him his songs are lovely, and then we look at each other and laugh!" This child was a mere infant, and her fond mother smiled admiringly upon her, and then glanced proudly over her little curly head at me.

Toward the close of the trip, the last day out, in fact, the lovely violinist proposed that he give a concert for the benefit of the crew. In reply to his suggestion that she join him in the programme, she said that she would not dream of matching her poor talent with his! Thus saying she turned her back, and glanced significantly at the others present. Smiles of sympathy greeted her. She was very beautiful.

I smiled too. At last I began to smile, and then my smile broadened into a laugh, and I choked, and had to leave the room. I returned just in time to hear that old fool—I beg your pardon—that most amiable clown, consent to give the concert.

As he did so, a grave child in brown, who had been all alone but a silent observer like myself, left her seat and came hurriedly to his side. She looked up at him with gentle determination. "No, don't give the concert," she said, "the people are all thinking about landing, and won't listen. It would simply be kindness thrown away."

"You don't like to hear me sing?"

"Not now," she answered, bravely meeting his gaze. Then she added, glancing at the others with a half smile that bespoke her less the child than I had fancied: "We are a very egotistical set, you know, and are little interested in anybody's talents but our own."

The man's eyes flashed with a sudden resolution; but the next instant he simpered fatuously, and said: "I will sing to-night. I will sing just one song, and it shall be for you! Now I must go—and shave."

They all laughed. And the girl in brown flushed painfully—he ought to have taken her kindly hint, instead of which he was rendering her ridiculous!

I smiled; at least I commenced to smile, but it ended in a laugh.

That evening he was late in joining them; but when he did enter the salon, he strode straightway to the piano—took his seat—and commanded their attention by one, sweeping, masterful chord.

What was this? The lovely violinist forgot to solicit appreciative glances from the assembly.

A graceful, rippling prelude, and then his magnificent voice burst forth in all its fullness. They were amazed—stunned! They forgot where they were—where they had been, where they were going—in the one overwhelming consciousness of that superb voice!

Leaving the piano, he bowed low to the little lady in brown. He was shaved; they recognized ——— ———, the famous baritone.

This time I did not even begin to smile, I laughed from the outset.

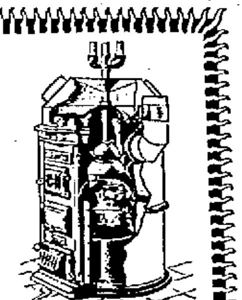
You see I had always claimed that my friend was as great an actor, as musician. This trip proved it. He had boarded the Lucania too late to have his name entered on the passenger list. And he vowed he would enjoy the freedom of his vacation, and his barbarous beard, up to the day of landing in New York.

A few nights later little Miss "Brown" had the pleasure of hearing the opera from a box.

"Pa," said little Willie, looking up from his book, "what's a m-i-s-a-n-t-h-r-o-p-i-s-t?"

"A misanthropist?" replied Mr. Kostique. "Well, he's the sort of fellow who after catching himself cheating at solitaire decides that all men are liars and frauds."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Going To Build?



Then call and examine the Glenwood Heaters which are so largely used in modern homes, either Hot Water, Steam, Warm Air or Combination Heaters.

GLENWOOD

Walsh Bros., Newport, R. I.

GOOD COOKERY

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RECIPES FOR THE WEEK.

By Elisabeth H. Clay.

RICE AND ALMOND DESSERT.

Place half a pound of rice in one quart of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, allow to cook slowly. When cooked add two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of sugar, one-third of a pound of almonds pounded to a paste, and the yolks of five eggs well-beaten. Butter a mould, spreading the butter quite thickly on it. Cut some blanched almonds in strips and line the mould. When the rice has cooled put it carefully in the mould, set in a pan of cold water and bake slowly for an hour. Then invert on to a platter and pour around a rich fruit sauce and serve at once.

BUTTERMILK BREAD.

Heat one quart of buttermilk. Pour into it a tablespoonful of sugar. Sift into this slowly a quart of flour, stirring very thoroughly. Cover it up and let stand over night in a warm room. In the morning early dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a little water and add to the batter, with two teaspoonfuls of salt and three tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Beat this well, add gradually one and a half quarts of flour, put into a well-floured bread pan and knead for twenty minutes. Divide into three loaves. Place in pans well greased and bake for one hour.

CORN TIMBALES.

Grate corn until a pint is grated; beat five eggs very light, and add half a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, four tablespoonfuls of cracker crumbs; butter small moulds, set in a pan of water and bake for twenty minutes. While baking put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a sauce pan, add a chopped onion, and fry until nicely browned; add three or four tomatoes, skinned and sliced; let cook a few minutes, season to taste, and when the timbales are done invert on a hot platter and pour the tomato around them.

DATE PIE.

Line the plate with the crust, then put in a layer of stoned dates, then a layer of apples; pour over this a syrup made of a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of dry flour stirred into the sugar and enough boiling water to make a syrup; add a teaspoonful of vanilla; bake with a top crust.

DATE WHIP.

Beat the whites of five eggs very stiff. Cook half a cupful of dates in a little water until tender, cut in two and mix thoroughly with a half a cupful of sugar into which has been sifted a quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Stir the whites of the eggs into this a little at a time until all is well beaten in; pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake for fifteen minutes. Serve either hot or cold, with whipped cream.

SALMON CROQUETTES.

Drain one can of salmon, mash it fine, add two eggs well beaten, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one and a third cupfuls of powdered cracker, and fry a delicate brown in deep fat. Serve with the following sauce.

SAUCE FOR CROQUETTES.

Put the yolks of two eggs in a deep plate and gradually add salad oil drop by drop, beating all the time until like cream; add a few drops of lemon juice, add more oil until thick again, beating constantly. When enough has been made set in a cool place. When needed carefully thin with lemon juice until like thick cream, salt to taste, add a tablespoonful or more of finely chopped cucumber pickle. Serve in a small butter plate beside each plate.

UTILITY PUDDING.

Soak one pint of stale bread, any pieces of cake, doughnuts or cookies, in enough warm milk to cover; add one beaten egg to every pint, also one-half cup sugar, a teaspoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla; beat all in fine crumbs; butter a pudding dish well, add two teaspoonfuls of cocoa, turn into the dish and bake until set. Serve with chocolate sauce.

CHOCOLATE SAUCE.

Stir into a half cup of sugar one tablespoonful of chocolate, one tablespoonful of corn starch, mix thoroughly, add one cup of boiling water, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one large spoonful of butter. Put on the stove and cook until creamy. Serve hot.

CHEESE CREAM TOAST.

Toast ten slices of baker's bread, cover them lightly with grated cheese, lay on a hot platter; heat a pint of milk, stir two tablespoonfuls of flour in a little cold milk, stir free from lumps; add to the hot milk; add one tablespoonful of butter; when thickened pour over the toast and serve hot.

WHEAT WITH DATES.

A few minutes before the cereal is to be served stir in half a cupful of stoned dates. Serve with cream and sugar.

CROUTONS.

Cut slices of bread about half an inch thick and remove the crusts; cut into any shape desired, round, oval or square, and fry in hot fat until a delicate brown.

FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK.

Choice Recipes From Many Sources and of Acknowledged Worth.

BEEFSTEAK PUDDING.

Remove all strings and fibre from one-half of a pound of beef suet and chop it very fine, sprinkling over it a teaspoonful or so of flour to prevent it sticking to the knife. Into a mixing bowl put one quart of sifted flour and one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, add the chopped suet and mix it with the dry flour; then add, a little at a time, sufficient ice water to mix a stiff paste, handling it as little as possible. Turn it out on a floured board and roll it out one-half of an inch in thickness. Fit it into a deep earthen bowl without stretching the paste, and trim off around the edges. Cut one pound and a half of round or flank steak into inch pieces and season them well with pepper and salt; add to them one onion chopped fine, and such other seasonings as are desired. Fill the dish with the prepared meat and pour over it one cupful of stock; cover with a sheet of the paste and press the two crusts together. Cover over with a cloth dipped in boiling water and tie down; set the bowl in boiling water to within three inches of the top of the bowl, cover closely and boil steadily for three hours, replenishing the supply of water as it may be necessary. When done, lift from the kettle, remove the cloth and let the pudding stand for five minutes before turning it out, in order to lessen the danger of its breaking. Lay a garnish of white potato croquettes around it.

TURKEY SCALLOP.

Pick the meat from the bones of cold turkey and chop it fine. Put a layer of bread crumbs in the bottom of a buttered baking dish, moisten them with a little milk, then put in a layer of turkey with a little of the filling, and cut small pieces of butter over the top, sprinkle with salt and pepper, then another layer of bread crumbs, and so on until the dish is nearly full; add a little hot water to the gravy left from the turkey and pour over it. Then take two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one of melted butter, a little salt and cracker crumbs to make it thick enough to spread on with a knife; put bits of butter over it and cover with a plate. Bake forty-five minutes. About ten minutes before serving remove the plate and let it brown.

VEGETABLE RAGOUT.

Clean and scrape enough new carrots to fill a pint measure; take the same quantity of potatoes and young white turnips, cutting them into pieces the size of the carrots; one-half of leeks cut fine. Cook the carrots in boiling salted water for half an hour, the turnips, potatoes and leeks for ten minutes. Drain all and in a frying pan put two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour. Mix over the fire, add one pint of beef stock or water and stir until it thickens. Add one level tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful salt and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper. Add the vegetables, cover and simmer for thirty minutes. Add one teaspoonful chopped parsley and serve.

ROAST BEEF PIE WITH POTATO CRUST.

Cut up as much of the outside of the roast as will half-fill a baking dish the size you want. Put this into a stewpan with some of the gravy, a lump of butter, a little sliced onion, season with salt and pepper, and enough water to make it plenty moist to cook without burning. Let it stew gently, then thicken with a little flour. In the meantime boil some potatoes, enough to fill the baking dish; mash the potatoes smooth with milk, butter and salt. Place the meat in the dish, spread the potato over it, brush over the top with beaten egg, bake until a delicate brown. Serve with catsup, or chilli sauce.

TOMATO JELLY SALAD.

In a sauce pan put one-half of a can of tomatoes, one small bay leaf, four cloves, one blade of mace, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful paprika, and ten drops of onion juice. Simmer fifteen minutes. Add one-third of a box of gelatine which has been soaked in one-third of a cupful of cold water. Stir until dissolved, and press through a fine sieve. Add two tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar and pour into melted moulds, and when turned out the center is filled with a chicken meat or celery salad.

BAKED INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.

Boil one pint of milk. Stir in four tablespoonfuls of meal, and cook ten minutes. Cool it and add a pint of cold milk, half a cup of molasses, half a teaspoonful each of salt and cinnamon, and two eggs well beaten with half a cup of sugar. Bake in a hot oven two hours; when it has baked half an hour add one cup of cold milk. Serve with cream or butter.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dedbroke. "I hear you called on the lady's father last night. How'd he like your suit?"

Hanlup. "Very much, I think. He kept half of the coat collar when I left."—Philadelphia Record.

INSURANCE Notice

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANT'S BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,080,050
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,858
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,230,564
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,709,928
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,880
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,855,190
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	900,429
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	902,113
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,883,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,076,093
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,198,157
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co. of Edinburgh	5,582,050
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,538,078
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,887,175

A. S. SHERMAN,
Office Merchants' Bank.
7-2

INDUSTRIAL

Trust Company,

49 Westminster Street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL,	$1,000,000
SURPLUS,	350,000

Transacts a general Banking and Trust Business.
Interest paid on accounts subject to check.
Moneys also received on Participation Account.
Authorized by law to accept trusts and to act as executor, administrator, guardian etc.
Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Assignees, depositing money or property of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.
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8-19

Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

Gray Enameled Ware Prices.

10	Quart Dish Pan	55c.
2	Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1	Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2	Quart Sauce Pans	18c.
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	23c.
3	Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
8½	Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	23c.
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
2½	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1½	Quart Pudding Pans	23c.
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	28c.
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c.
3	Quart Coffee Pots	60c.
2	Quart Tea Pots	50c.
5	Quart Tea Kettle	65c.
	Wash Basins	20c.
	Drinking Cups	10c.

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H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

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Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Reduction in price of

COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.50
Common, 36 bushels for $3.00
AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT

181 Thames Street,

receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, September 16, 1899.

The season of clambakes is about over for this year. The clam will have to take a rest and give the oyster a chance to come to the front.

The General Assembly meets next Tuesday, but the session will be a short one, as, thanks to the people for voting down the revised constitution, there will be nothing for the state law makers to do.

In the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt Newport lost a good friend. He was always generous in his contributions for the poor of the city, and always took a deep interest in the welfare of the people generally. He was ever ready to aid in swelling any contribution that was for the benefit of the city. It will not be easy to fill his place. He will be greatly missed by Trinity church and its members in whose prosperity he took the deepest interest.

The new Providence state house on which two and one half millions have already been spent is still growing skyward. It is claimed when the dome is finally finished, if it ever is, that the entire state can be seen from the top. It is now some four years since the corner stone was laid and the structure is still far from complete. The commissioners have long promised that it should be ready for occupancy this fall. Now it is reported that it will require another year to complete it, and that it cannot be done without another appropriation of a million and a half. Evidently somebody is afraid of losing a job if the building is finished too quickly.

When an institution in this country has reached the age of one hundred and fifty years, it may well be called venerable. Hence St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., may be considered not only a venerable institution but also a very worthy one, and its celebration on Monday was a fitting memorial to this time honored institution. Freemasonry early took a deep root in Newport and the history of this old lodge through all these years, may well be considered the history of Newport, for its members, who are taught in the secresy of the lodge room to be good citizens, have always taken an active and prominent part in the affairs of the town. The order is to be congratulated on its fine celebration as well as on its flourishing condition.

If Judge Baldwin of Connecticut has read the papers for the past two weeks he must have an awful earache by this time. The Judge who is a prominent man in his state, and was mentioned as a possible President of Yale College, in an address at Saratoga, before the Social Science Congress took the ground that the doctors had no right to prolong life where persons are sick with an incurable disease. He said "It is a great responsibility this, that rests on modern medicine. It has a power to hold us back from the grave, for a few days; a few weeks, a few years, to which the physician of antiquity was a stranger. But are we sure, that the course of nature with mankind is really at fault? May not she know best when she has had enough of us, in this state of being? Or, to rise to a higher and truer level, may not the God over all be safely left to name the time for calling his children home? Are we sure, let us ask from another standpoint, that we have a moral right as against ourselves, to postpone the hour of death?"

Who, may we ask, is to be the judge as to whether or not the disease is incurable? Many a person is alive today whom the doctors had given up as a hopeless case. The Judge's theory carried out to its logical conclusion would lead to the Christian science doctrine where no medicine or medical aid is used, and the person even in his dying moments is told he is well if he only thinks himself well. We do not believe the theory of the Judge will meet with much favor among an enlightened people, where the universal belief is that each person has the right to prolong life as long as possible.

Big Ships of the World.

The new British steamship, the Oceanic, which has just made her first trip across the Atlantic, is the largest vessel afloat, and with the exception of the famous Great Eastern, the largest vessel ever built. The Oceanic has a tonnage of 17,000 tons. The next largest steamer belongs to the German line, the Deutschland 15,500 tons. Then follow the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 14,349 tons, and Patricia, 13,000 tons. Then next come the British boats Lucania, 12,952 tons, and Campania, 12,950 tons, and the close competition between Great Britain and Germany suggests an inquiry into the relative standing of all nations as owners of big ships.

Taking the class above 10,000 tons register, Germany leads with a total of 13, against Great Britain's 9 and the United States' 4. In this list, besides those already named, are the following: German—Pennsylvania, 12,891 tons; Graf Waldersee, 12,830, Pretoria, 12,800; Grosser Kurfurst, 12,500; Kaiser Friedrich, 12,480; and Belgeria, 11,100. British—Cymric, 12,552; Medic, 11,950; and Afric, 11,816. American—St. Louis and St. Paul, 11,629 tons each: New York, 10,674, and Paris, 10,509.

Under a fourth division into second, third, fourth and fifth classes, Great Britain makes the largest showing. These divisions comprise, second, 7,000 to 10,000 tons; third, 5,000 to 7,000; fourth, 4000 to 6000, and fifth, 3000 to 4000, and the number of British boats in each is, second, 47; third, 388; fourth, 273, and fifth, 741. Germany has 13 in the second class, 46 in the third, 48 in the fourth and 65 in the fifth. United States, 9 in the second and third classes combined, 20 in the fourth and 65 in the fifth. Spain, 2 in the second, 5 in the third, 8 in the fourth and 21 in the fifth. Holland, 2 in the second.

The figures are specially interesting for what they reveal concerning the remarkable development of the German marine in recent years. Though Great Britain still retains a long lead in the totals and has the largest boat afloat, the German exhibit in the first class proves that England has a very energetic rival who is eagerly receptive of modern ideas in ship building and fully alive to the modern commercial spirit. It is curious to observe also how small the showing of France is by comparison with the showing she makes as a naval power. France stands next to Great Britain in naval strength and far ahead of Germany. Both on sea and land she is subjected to a call for the support of a military establishment that is not justified by her trade and resources.

Real Estate Transactions.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Hon. J. C. Knight his cottage on the easterly side of Bellevue avenue to Mrs. H. B. Renwick of New York for the season of 1900.

This is the first rental for next season.

John Whipple has rented for Mrs. Pheobe Hazard her cottage on Parker avenue, to Mme. A. C. Polifeme, for the season of 1900.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for the Swift estate the cottage on the corner of Bellevue and Wheatland avenues to Mr. J. De Forest Danielson of Boston for the season of 1900.

DeBlois and Eldridge have rented for the estate of Miss Susan O. Hoffman their cottage on the southerly side of Bellevue avenue near Bailey's Beach to J. F. D. Lanier of New York for the season of 1900.

Simeon Hazard has sold for Wm. A. Whaley his cottage and lot at No. 7 Gould street to Max Levy. The lot is bounded South westerly by Gould street 35 ft.; south easterly by land of Isorlynn Watson 60 ft.; North easterly by land of Ruthie A. Arnold 35 ft., and North westerly by land of Martha A. Easton 60 ft.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Mrs. Catherine E. Adams the lower half of her house at No. 13 Bradford avenue to G. Homer Sweet.

Simeon Hazard has sold for Mrs. Joanna C. Weaver a cottage and about 7000 sq. ft. of land on Guerney Ct., to Nicholas K. Card and wife.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for George P. Wetmore and the estate of David King the cottage on the northerly side of Parker avenue, known as "Needwood" to A. Gordon Norrie of New York for the season of 1900.

Notwithstanding the prompt action of the police in arresting the men responsible for the Portsmouth robbery, two other men have been bold enough to try their hand at this kind of work in Newport county this week. Monday night, as Mr. W. C. Watson, of Jamestown, was returning to his residence he was held up by two men with drawn revolvers and relieved of $180 and his gold watch. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

The butchers and grocers of Newport held their annual field day at the Island Park on Thursday. Stores were closed at 10 o'clock and the procession headed by the Newport Band started soon after on its march to Morton Park where cars were taken for Portsmouth. At the Island Park an enjoyable day was spent with athletic sports, and a clambake, the party reaching here at seven o'clock.

Mr. Simeon S. Hazard has returned from a trip to Burlington, Vermont, and other places including Ausable Chasm. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. White, of Dorchester, Mass. Mr. White is publisher of the Dorchester Beacon. They report a delightful experience to a charming country.

James Williams, alias, was arraigned in the district court yesterday morning charged with communicating with prisoners. He was adjudged probably guilty and bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $500. This is the man who was arrested by Officer Tobin in the neighborhood of the county jail.

Mrs. Cornelia J. Sherman died at Portsmouth on Thursday in the 74th year of her age. She was a most estimable lady and left a wide circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was the widow of the late Isaac A. Sherman and mother of Isaac Lincoln Sherman.

A company was organized in Fall River this week to build a trolley line along the shore from Fall River to Tiverton and from there to Little Compton. This road if built will be to a certain extent a rival to the Newport and Fall River line.

The club-house property on Bath road, owned for many years by F. A. Abell has been bought by R. A. Canfield, for $65,000. Mr. Canfield has been the lessee of the property for a number of years.

The Sunday services at the Salvation Army tomorrow are song and praise service, 3 p. m.; children's meeting, 4 p. m.; mission Sunday school, 6; gospel meeting, 8.

Will any one who can give information concerning one Mary E. H. Whitford (daughter of John Whitford) who was born in Simmonsville, R. I., about 1834, and married Wesley Holt in 1852 at Holyoke, Mass., please communicate with D. W. Stockbridge, 302 Merrimack street Manchester, N. H.

They are having a mild epidemic of typhoid fever in Bristol. A daughter of Ex-Governor Boutwell is among those who are sick.

Mr. T. T. Pitman is spending a few days in Wisconsin.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Governor.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I hereby offer a reward of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for the apprehension of the person or persons who caused the death of the man supposed to be one Frank B. Shaw, whose body was found on Scarborough Beach, in the District of Narragansett, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1899.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the (L. S.) State to be affixed at Providence this sixth day of September, A. D. 1899.

By the Governor: ELISHA DYER.
CHARLES P. BENNETT, Secty of State.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER. 1899. STANDARD TIME

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
16 Sat	5 41	6 8	2 3	1 32	4 50
17 Sun	5 42	6 6	3 16	5 21	5 43
18 Mon	5 43	6 5	4 32	6 10	7 08
19 Tues	5 44	6 3	rises	6 50	8 20
20 Wed	5 45	6 2	6 19	7 31	9 02
21 Thurs	5 46	6 00	7 53	8 27	9 57
22 Fri	5 47	5 58	9 35	9 34	10 58

New Moon 8th day, 10h. 33m. evening.
First Quarter 15th day, 4h. 42m., evening.
Full Moon 21st, 7h. 35m., morning.
Last Quarter 29th, 10h. 8m., morning.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Two Places for Rent in Middletown.

1st—A well furnished house of 12 rooms, near Easton's Pond, well suited for boarders, 10 minutes from Bathing Beach. A good opportunity for summer; will rent cheap. $700.

2d—An unfurnished house of 10 rooms on East road, modern accommodations, near electric line and close to Southwick's Grove, very cheap, $450 for summer or year.

Head office, 124 Bellevue avenue, Newport.
Branch office, Narragansett Ave., Jamestown.

Marriages.

At the residence of the Bride's parents, Sept. 13, by the Rev. Montgomery Rich of St. George's parish, William Edward Albro and Emelyn Augusta Sherman, both of this city.

At Bristol Ferry, Sept. 12, by Rev. J. Sturgis Pearce, Oscar Miller and Clara Brownell May.

Deaths.

In this city, 14th inst. at his residence, 32 Aymault street, Edward H. Harrington.

In this city, 8th inst., James Biddle Eustis.

In this city, 8th inst., Charlotte Merrill, widow of Tillinghast Tompkins, in the 91st year of her age.

In this city, 7th inst., Mrs. Emma Anderson, aged 50 years.

In South Portsmouth, 10th inst., William Henry Gifford, in the 63d year of his age.

In Middletown, 9th inst., George Madison, son of George and Ida V. Calvert, in the 19th year of his age.

In Middletown, 11th inst., Cornelia J., widow of Isaac A. Sherman, in the 74th year of her age.

In Little Compton, 9th inst., Isaac Champlin Wilbour, in his 70th year.

28th ult., at her residence in Homburg, Germany, Martha Marie Anderson, daughter of the late Elbert J. Anderson and Martha Marin Anderson, and niece of Mrs. Waldon Pell.

In Providence, 13th inst., Mary Stuart, wife of William Harris, 6d, 34th inst., Mary, wife of James McKnight, 14th inst., Rev. A. R. Bradbury.

In Providence, 8th inst., Henry A. Wilkey, in his 52d year.

In Pawtucket, 11th inst., Mrs. Ann Livingstone, in her 76th year.

In Diamond Hill, 10th inst., A. E. A. Fish, in his 80th year.

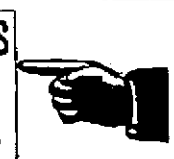
The Abram T. Peckham Farm

In South Portsmouth, is now offered for sale. This is an excellent farm of about 111 acres, with a large house, cottage and farm buildings, and is situated on the northerly side of Union street in said town and is within a very desirable farm and worthy of inspection by intending purchasers. Apply to

SIMEON HAZARD.

SOLE AGENT, 91 BROADWAY
NEWPORT, R. I.
Telephone 370.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and t... troubles look-dent to a bilious ... such as Dizziness, Nau... use after eating, Pain in t... their most remarkable success... curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Washington Matters.

Recruiting for New Regiments is Easy—Beveridge Discusses the Philippines with the President—Evans and the G. A. R.—Gen. Ovenshire Contradicts Sensational Reports—Books for the Soldiers—Politics in Ohio—The Next Vice President.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1899.

President McKinley and Secretary Root are both pleased at the rapidity with which the recruiting of the new regiments is going on. Although a number of the recruiting officers in various sections have just opened, reports to the War Department show that half of the ten regiments are already enlisted. The official order for recruiting two colored regiments, which will be the last of the volunteers, was issued Saturday afternoon.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who recently returned from the Philippines, where he made an exhaustive personal investigation of affairs, was warmly welcomed by President McKinley, to whom he made a very full statement, during conferences covering a considerable portion of three consecutive days. Senator Beveridge declined to make a statement for publication at this time, concerning what he told the president, but it is known that the President considers the information brought him to be important, and that much of it is confirmatory of what Prof. Schurman had already told him.

Commissioner Evans has been holding a continuous reception to G. A. R. men ever since he returned from the encampment. Speaking of his experience at the encampment he said: "The good will of the veterans was manifested wherever I went. There was not a ripple against me wherever I met them. The only opposition was led by Washington attorneys, whose attempts to influence the encampment were a failure from beginning to end. I am much gratified at the outcome of the encampment, so far as the Pension Office is concerned, and I am feeling very comfortable, over the fact that, after so much threatened trouble for me at Philadelphia, I have returned to Washington, not only unscathed, but with a strong endorsement of my official acts. I have performed my full duty conscientiously both to the government and to the pensioners, and I say again that I am highly gratified that the veterans have acknowledged my good faith in the administration of my office.

The association of Spanish War Veterans, whose first encampment has just closed, elected President McKinley as their first honorary member. Gen. J. W. Keifer, Commander-in-Chief, and Miss Helen Gould, Sponsor.

Brigadier General Ovenshine, late Commander of the Second Brigade of Lawton's division, Eighth Army Corps, is in Washington on sick leave. He said of his Philippine service: "I had in my brigade the Wyoming, North Dakota and Idaho regiments of volunteers, and the 14th Infantry of Regulars, and was in the southern part of Luzon with Lawton, about six weeks. We captured everything we went after and held everything we took." Gen. Ovenshine says he thinks the next campaign will wind up the rebellion. Of the men's rations he said: "We had the best Australian beef and mutton, even better than you get in Washington. Our other supplies are equally as good, and there was no complaint," and of another story, widely published, he said: "As to the reports of Filipino soldiers mutilating our dead, and our soldiers mutilating the enemy for revenge, I never saw a single case of any kind of mutilation and don't believe there was any with Lawton's command."

The War Department wishes it known that it will forward packages of books and papers to soldiers in the Philippines, free of charge, if they are sent to either Maj. Long, U. S. Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., or Col. Jones, U. S. Quartermaster, New York City. These packages may be for general distribution or addressed to any organization, just as the donators may please.

Senator Foraker, who has become used to being represented by the democrats as not being in accord with the republican party in Ohio, and never pays any attention to such stories, thus states the situation in Ohio: "We are in good shape for the campaign. The democrats have not carried the state in ten years. Beating the democrats consecutively that many years is a good record for the republicans of Ohio, and one which will be sustained at the polls this fall. The issue on which the campaign will be fought are pretty generally known outside the state. There is no serious factional trouble in the republican party, that I am aware of." That doesn't sound like the talk of a man who is not in accord with his party, does it?

The best informed men in Washington have known for some time that Mr. Hobart was as certain of renomination as Mr. McKinley, provided the state of his health would permit him to accept. His health has not been good since last winter and that has caused fear on the part of his friends. There is no ground whatever for the gossip alleging a movement among prominent republicans to supplant Mr. Hobart on the ticket. There is not a single republican, prominent in National Affairs, who is not cordially in favor of Mr. Hobart's renomination, and President McKinley's strong friendship for Mr. Hobart is known everywhere. There has never been a President and Vice President more thoroughly in accord, personally and politically, than these two men have been from the day they were placed on the ticket together, and there has never been a Vice President who was allowed so large a share in shaping national policies as Mr. Hobart has had. The great ability of the man has had as much to do with this as the friendship of the President for him.

Mrs. Barnard Thanks MRS. PINKHAM FOR HEALTH.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 18,992]

"DEAR FRIEND—I feel it my duty to express my gratitude and thanks to you for what your medicine has done for me. I was very miserable and losing flesh very fast, had bladder trouble, fluttering pains about the heart and would get so dizzy and suffered with painful menstruation. I was reading in a paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I wrote to you and after taking two bottles I felt like a new person. Your Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me and I cannot praise it enough."—MRS. J. O. BARNARD, MILLTOWN, WASHINGTON CO., ME.

An Iowa Woman's Convincing Statement.

"I tried three doctors, and the last one said nothing but an operation would help me. My trouble was profuse flowing; sometimes I would think I would flow to death. I was so weak that the least work would tire me. Reading of so many being cured by your medicine, I made up my mind to write to you for advice, and I am so glad that I did. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and followed your directions, and am now well and strong. I shall recommend your medicine to all, for it saved my life."—Miss A. P., Box 21 ABBOTT, IOWA.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

What $12 Will Buy!

The above named price is marked on several hundred very swell, very pretty, very excellent suits.

The fabrics are pure wool fabrics in fancy patterned colorings as well as plain black and blue, shapes of coats are double as well as single breasted, and the entire appearance and serviceability of these suits are equal to any which you may have made to measure at $20.

There is a reason why we sell these suits at so low a price, but it concerns you not, as it has no bearing at all on quality or price.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

Fall Goods! Latest Designs!

LARGEST LINE OF

Fur and Wool Felt Golf Hats.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

School Hats FOR THE CHILDREN.

Nobby Designs from Paris in

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

Our aim to please. Our prices the lowest.
Your patronage solicited, at The Leader.

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment, 181 THAMES STREET.

Tiverton.

Wednesday afternoon a very interesting wedding took place at the residence of John L. A. Brown on Seapowet avenue, when Mabel F., only daughter of Admiral Brown, of Boston, was united in marriage to Albion C. Cook, accountant of the Pocasset Mills, of Fall River, and eldest son of Mr. John T. Cook, town clerk of Tiverton. About 40 guests were present, friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The Rev. Charles O. Parker, pastor of the Congregational church, performed the ceremony in a very impressive manner. The bride was very prettily attired in white and was given away by her father. Miss Florence W. Brown, cousin of the bride, and Herbert B. Cook, brother of the bridegroom, were the attendants. Mr. George S. Brown, brother of the bride, and Andrew M. Cory were the ushers. At the close of the ceremony, when congratulations were in order, a pleasing incident occurred. The bridegroom's grandmother, Mrs. Esther Seabury, aged 91, was seated, when the newly married couple went up to her to receive the first congratulations. They then stepped back and under a wheel of flowers received congratulations. The house was tastefully decorated with beautiful flowers. Among the many elegant presents was $55 in gold, $15 of which were from the members of the Christian Endeavor Society (of which the bride was president, and the bridegroom, vice President) and as many more in greenbacks. The happy couple left by the 5:30 train en route for a week's trip up the Hudson. Among the guests from out of town were Mrs. Charles E. Mahurn, Boston, Mrs. Ida Francis, Brookfield, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Fall River.

Nonquit Grange, P. of H., held its regular meeting Wednesday evening. One of the pleasing features of the occasion was that for the first time this year all the officers were present. Another pleasing feature was children's night, and a large number of young people were present, some of whom rendered the following programme: Vocal solo, "You'll be Sorry When I am Gone," Miss Lottie Almy; piano solo, Georgie Peckham; vocal solo "The old New Hampshire Home," Miss Edna Manchester; recitation, Miss Clover Hambly; piano solo, Miss Lottie Almy; reading Louise Almy; piano solo "'Tis years since last we met," Miss Edna Manchester. At the close of the entertainment the children were regaled with ice cream, cake, fruit and peanuts. They all had a fine time and hoped the grange would not leave them out another year.

The event of the season will be a musicale and reading at the Central Baptist church Tuesday evening Sept. 19th. Piano solos and accompaniments will be given by Mr. James D. D. Carney, organist of the First Baptist Church, Fall River, singing by Mr. Charles F. Chadwick, New Bedford, and readings by Mrs. Andrew Robeson of Brookline, Mass. Refreshments will be on sale.

Little Compton.

Isaac Champlin Wilbour, one of the leading citizens of this town, died at his home last Saturday in the 70th year of his age. The funeral services were held on Tuesday and a large number of townspeople and others were in attendance. Mr. Wilbour had been for many years prominent in town affairs. His poultry yard is a model of its kind and has been several times written up by various poultry papers. He was generally known as the largest poultry raiser in the world.

Improving its Service.

New Dining Cars on the Southern Railway's Washington and Southwestern Limited.

The Southern Railway, which has become one of the most popular tourist and commercial lines in the country because of its superb service, splendid equipment and fast time, has just added two new dining cars to the equipment of the popular "Washington and Southwestern Limited."

This is one of the most famous trains in this country, carrying as it does through Pullman drawing-room, sleeping cars and library, observation and dining cars between New York, Washington and New Orleans, Mobile, Birmingham, Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., Asheville, N. C., and all the chief cities of the South. These new dining cars are in keeping with the thoroughly high class equipment of this and the other trains of the Southern Railway, being quite similar to the beautiful diners operated on the "Congressional Limited" of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Washington.

Their interior is magnificently finished in hard woods and each table is furnished with chairs instead of the old-fashioned tufted seats. The china, glassware and silverware are of the most modern pattern and exceedingly attractive, while the cuisine will even surpass the high standard previously maintained in the cars of this company. Both the Northern and Southern markets are drawn upon liberally for the delicacies as well as the substantials of each section.

"The Washington and Southwestern Limited" leaves New York daily at 4.25 p. m. and Washington at 10.45 p. m., and the dining cars are operated between Greensboro, N. C., and Montgomery, Ala., furnishing breakfast, dinner and supper, the train arriving at New Orleans and other cities in time for early breakfast the next morning.

With the added attraction of these new diners, this train, which has long been the favorite of travelers between the North and South, will become even more popular as in its entirety it is the most perfectly equipped train operated between New York and the Southwest.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1899, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 16.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from 20 to 24 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 24, cross west of Rockies country by close of 25, great central valleys 26 to 28, eastern states 29.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 24, great central valleys 26, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 25, great central valleys 29, eastern states October 1.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. October 2 will average below normal east of the Rockies and below west. Rainfall for the same period will be about normal.

One whole week, September 2 to 8, the national weather bureau predicted cooler weather every day while the temperature tide was continually rising. At the same time my weather chart was on file in Chief Moore's office for the whole month and indicated that a great high temperature wave would reach meridian 90 about 8 or 9. My general forecasts, too, predicted warm and dry to September 9.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S RICHEST MEN.

Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Who Won His Way in Early Life on Merit.

Cornelius Vanderbilt died at his residence at New York Tuesday morning. Mr. Vanderbilt's death was caused by a stroke of paralysis, the second which he suffered. The first attack was in July, 1896. The stroke which caused death occurred about midnight. The patient was semi-conscious until death.



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was 40 years old when the sudden death of his father (William) on Dec. 8, 1885, raised him to the head of New York's greatest moneyed family.

Mr. Vanderbilt was born at New Dorp, S. I., in 1843, upon the 70-acre farm which his grandfather had presented to his father. He was the second child and the oldest son. His mother taught him the rudiments of education, and when he grew up he came to the city every day and received a thorough academic education. As a boy he was noted for his diligence and thoroughness. In his 18th year he went into a bank on Wall street, and had been twice promoted when the old commodore, who up to this time had totally ignored his eldest son's family, began to look into his namesake's character. The investigation was satisfactory, and young Cornelius was made assistant treasurer of the Harlem railroad, which the commodore virtually owned. In this office and in that of the treasurer the younger Cornelius remained for 10 or 12 years.

Here he distinguished himself as one of the most conscientious, hard-working and painstaking men in the office, winning the respect and esteem of all who met him by his sincerity, his directness and thoroughness.

He worked his way up the ladder, until at his father's death he was ready to take the vacant place at the head of the management of his great railroad interests.

There were few more public-spirited men than Cornelius Vanderbilt. His charities, as well as his wife's, were numerous and unostentatious. He took an especially deep interest in all movements for the benefit of boys and young men.

In his home life, too, Mr. Vanderbilt was most happily situated. He was a model husband and father, and very fortunate in his family relations. He married Miss Alice Gwinn of Cincinnati.

AN UP-TO-DATE PLANT.

For Manufacture of Smokeless Powder Under Government Supervision.

The navy department of the United States expects to begin the manufacture of smokeless powder at its mills near Indian Head within the next two or three months. Work on the mills has been pushed energetically, and at present about 1200 men are employed. Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, accompanied by Lieutenant Seymour of the bureau, inspected the work during the last week and was much pleased at the progress made. Already about a dozen buildings are completed, the electric light plant, said to be one of the finest in the world, is installed, and the standpipe, 120 feet high, is up. There are 10 or 12 other buildings well along toward completion. Altogether the buildings will number 23 or 25, with a capacity of 2600 pounds of smokeless powder daily. This daily output seems large at first thought, but one of the big 13-inch guns of the Indiana uses 1000 pounds of powder at a single shot.

The various buildings of the powder plant cover a wide area about four miles back from the river. The general purpose has been to keep the buildings as far apart as the requirements of manufacture would permit, in order to avoid the dangers of explosions. For that reason there is no large central building, but many small ones, each having a distinct branch of the powder making. They are arranged, also, with a view to the prevailing winds, so that the risk of having the fumes of acids borne by the wind is reduced to a minimum.

The Situation In France.

The French situation is this: The government realizes that it is impossible to reconcile absolute justice with the interests of the country; hence it seeks a way for accepting the verdict, while it is prepared to pardon the prisoner at the earliest opportunity. French opinion is surprised by the indignation aroused abroad against France for the Rennes affair. It is declared that foreigners themselves are blameworthy for the wholesale condemnation of the country because of the offence of a few Frenchmen, and the stubborn fight made by the intellectual portion of the country to obtain redress for a despised Jew is recalled. It is added that a similar campaign would be impossible in any other country. Frenchmen expect that maturer reflection will convince foreigners that they have done an injustice to France and that, though it is true that the verdict against Dreyfus was given in the name of the French people, it was really the work of men seeking to enslave the country in the thrall of military despotism, which danger compels the government to step warily while se[illegible] to the utmost the outrag[illegible]

[illegible]

Boston, Sept. 15.—John H. Chance, convicted of the murder of Charles L. Russell, a drug clerk, in the apothecary store under the United States hotel on the night of April 3, 1898, was sentenced to the state prison for life by Judge Aiken in the superior criminal court of Suffolk county. There were only a few persons present and the occasion was devoid of anything of a sensational character.

Bob Burdett Stricken.

Hanford, Cal., Sept. 15.—Robert J. Burdett appeared before a large audience here last night. He had spoken but a few moments when he was stricken with vertigo and the audience was dismissed. Mr. Burdett is in the care of physicians at a hotel.



A clean, vigorous shampoo, with an abundant lather of Ivory Soap, is delightful and refreshing. It cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff and leaves the hair glossy and clean.

IVORY SOAP—99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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THE PHILIPPINES.

Some Pertinent Facts For Americans to Consider.

Tribes In Islands Have Nothing In Common Except as to Race.

President Schurman Talks of Present Conditions and Possibilities of Future.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President Schurman Wednesday gave out a statement to the Associated Press on Philippine affairs, repeating the information in regard to the present conditions that he has already given in interviews, and continued:

"First, it requires some effort to realize the vastness of the archipelago, which extends in triangular form through 16 degrees of latitude. Never going out into the Pacific ocean on the east nor the China sea on the west. I made a circuit of 2000 miles all south of Manila. This gives some idea of the difficulty of maintaining an effective blockade, as the coastline of all the islands embraced in the archipelago is many more thousands of miles.

"Second, the multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of the tribes is something astounding. Over 60 different languages are spoken in the archipelago, and, though the majority of the tribes are small, there are at least half a dozen each having over 250,000 members. The languages of these people are distinct from one another, so that the speech of any one tribe is unintelligible to its neighbors. These tribes are all civilized and Christianized, but small, uncivilized tribes among whom the Igorotes seem best known in America, inhabit the mountains in Luzon, and form a large part of the population of Mindanao. In this island also there is a large Mohammedan population, which is independent of the Mohammedans in the neighboring Sulu archipelago.

"Third, it is the Tagalogs inhabiting some of the provinces about Manila who are resisting the authority of the United States. Other civilized Filipinos are neutral, except where they are coerced by armed bands of Tagalogs, who seized upon their governments during the making and ratification of our treaty of peace with Spain. It would be incorrect to assume, however, that these tribes are allies of ours. They are not. Indeed, they are not without suspicion of the white race, of which they have had experience only through Spain. But there are men of intelligence and prosperity, and the masses, when not stirred up by the Tagalogs, recognize the advantages to them of American sovereignty, and so remain passively neutral, although robber bands from time to time descend from the mountains to plunder and burn the estates of the peaceful inhabitants on the plains.

"Fourth, the insurrection, though serious enough, as experience has proved, is not a national uprising. Indeed, there is no Philippine nation. As I have already said, there is a multifarious collection of tribes, having only this in common, that they belong to the Malayan race. The inhabitants of the archipelago no more constitute a nation than the inhabitants of the continent of Europe do.

"Fifth, the United States, having assumed, by a treaty of peace with Spain, sovereignty over the archipelago, became responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, the administration of justice, the security of life and property among all the tribes of the archipelago. This is an obligation which the intelligent Filipinos, not less than the foreign nations, expect us to fulfill. Nor will the national honor permit us to turn back. In taking the Philippine islands, we annexed great responsibility. The fact that the responsibility is heavier than most people supposed it would be is no excuse for failure to discharge it. I repeat that the Philippine question is essentially a question of national honor and obligations."

In reply to an inquiry whether anything was now left but to fight it out, President Schurman said:

"In my opinion, much good would be done by a declaration on the part of congress of the form of government to be established in the Philippine islands, or, better still, let congress establish a government for the Philippine islands and have it put in force in all parts and among all tribes hostile to the United States. This would serve several purposes. It would distinguish between our friends and our enemies, and treat the former according to their deserts. It would also give to our enemies an ocular demonstration of free government on the American plan, a very important point when it is remembered that the Tagalogs claim to be fighting for their liberty. And I had better call attention to the fact that the government which is well adapted to one tribe may need considerable modification to be available for another."

Asked about the capacity of the Filipino peoples to govern themselves, President Schurman replied that they had had no experience in self-government, except in municipal affairs, and even these were subject to the control of the Spanish authorities.

He thought, however, that each tribe might, subject to the supervision of a wise general government, manage in the main its own municipal and provincial affairs. Supervision from Manila would vary with the position which the different tribes occupied in the scale of civilization."

KILLED BY ROBBER.

Body of James F. Whittemore Found at Yarmouth—Edwin R. Snow Charged With Crime.

Yarmouth, Mass., Sept. 15.—James F. Whittemore of South Dennis, a driver of one of the bakery teams of Gage & Rogers of West Dennis, was found dead on the Old Town House road, near South Yarmouth. He had been shot through the head. His team was afterwards found on a street in Yarmouth. Edwin Ray Snow, 17 years of age, who is believed to be the last person seen with the victim, has been arrested in Middleboro on suspicion of being the murderer.

The murder was evidently committed some time between 5:30 and 7 o'clock Wednesday night. Whittemore made a sale to a customer at the former hour, and his watch was found stopped at the latter hour, bearing evidence of having been run over by the wheel of his wagon.

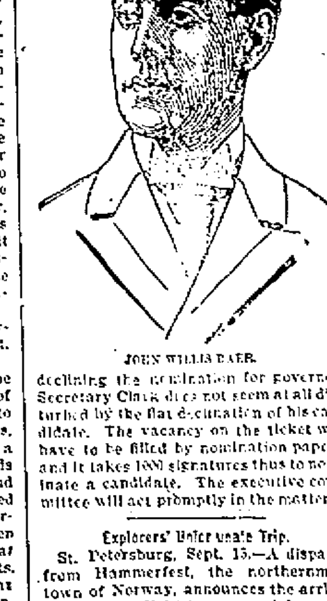
Whittemore's team was found in Yarmouth, some time after the discovery of the body, and the fact that considerable food had been taken from the wagon strengthened the general belief that the murder was the work of the gang of Bourne burglars, who are supposed to be hiding in that vicinity.

The finding of the driverless team did not at first arouse suspicion, as it was though the horse had wandered away while the driver was delivering goods. The team was put up for the night, but in the morning, upon inspection, a pool of blood was discovered in the bottom of the wagon, which led to the search for and the discovery of the missing driver.

During the preliminary examination made by Medical Examiner Munsell, it was found that all the money Whittemore had collected during the day—probably some $20 or $25—was missing, but his own purse containing some change, also his gold watch and gold ring, had not been disturbed. There were several hoof marks and wagon tracks in the road, indicating that the horse and wagon had been moved forward, backward, and sideways several times. The position of the body also led to the belief that the shooting took place while the young man was in the wagon, and that the body either fell or was thrown to the place where it was found in the road.

Will Not Be Candidate For Governor.

Boston, Sept. 15.—Secretary John W. Baer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor has addressed a letter to F. W. Clark of Boston, secretary of the Prohibition convention in Worcester,



JOHN WILLIS BAER.

declining the nomination for governor. Secretary Clark does not seem at all disturbed by the flat declination of his candidate. The vacancy on the ticket will have to be filled by nomination papers, and it takes 1000 signatures thus to nominate a candidate. The executive committee will act promptly in the matter.

Explorers' Unfortunate Trip.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Hammerfest, the northernmost town of Norway, announces the arrival there of the British commercial expedition which vainly attempted to explore the mouths of the river Obi and other streams. The expedition was turned back by the ice, after losing its ship, the Arthur, which was crushed by the floes. There was no loss of life.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Pessimistic Feeling Prevails Among the Boers.

The Orange Free State Is Likely to Stick to the Transvaal.

Rumor That Kruger Favors Compliance With Demands of Great Britain.

London, Sept. 15.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg: The mystery surrounding the attitude of the Orange Free State continues. President Steyn's silence is interpreted as showing an intention to support the Transvaal through thick and thin, though his influence at present is on the side of peace.

While the staff of the [illegible] office will maintain continuous communication with Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, it is not believed now that the result of the debate in the volksraad will be received before tonight.

The discussion of the first draft of the reply to the British note ended at Pretoria yesterday. It is understood that the government will draw up the reply in its final form today and immediately submit it to the volksraad.

The reply will be in terms strongly influenced by the Orange Free State, and, among other features, the maintenance of the convention of 1884 will be strongly asserted.

The situation is not considered so favorable as it was yesterday.

Dispatches from Cape Town attach great importance to an article in The Onsland, the organ of the Afrikander bund, which urges the Transvaal government to renew its offer regarding a conference, declaring that there is no reason why the Transvaal should not accept a conference, and calling attention to the fact that the word "suzerainty" is not mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain, and that, therefore, there is nothing to indicate an obligation on the part of either government to abandon its view on the subject.

This article is understood to be the outcome of an important Afrikander caucus held to discuss the Chamberlain note, and it is understood that the argument has been fortified by strong messages to Pretoria, urging the volksraad to forego the suzerainty objection and to concede the British proposals. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, has wired President Kruger to the same effect, and similar representations have been telegraphed from the Orange Free State.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that when Mr. Greene, the British diplomatic agent, suggested 48 hours as the period within which the reply of the South African republic was expected, the Transvaal representative replied: "If your suggestion is serious, the reply will be ready in 48 minutes."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says: It is very doubtful whether an unqualified acceptance of Great Britain's demands will be given.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says: A thousand men are engaged in strengthening the defenses of Pretoria. Trenches are being excavated and earthworks constructed. It is reported that both raads will adjourn at the end of the week to enable the members to consult their constituents on the questions raised in Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch.

The Times publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg: The mystery surrounding the attitude of the Orange Free State continues. President Steyn's silence is interpreted as showing an intention to support the Transvaal through thick and thin, though his influence at present is on the side of peace.

Public feeling is running very high, and, unless President Kruger makes an emphatic pronouncement in favor of conciliation, the great majority of the Boers will inevitably vote against any concessions beyond a seven-years' franchise.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: The members of the volksraad received Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch defiantly Thursday. Individual members declare that Great Britain must moderate her demands.

On the other hand, a rumor is current that President Kruger favors compliance and has even suggested that he desires the irreconcilables to leave Pretoria and consult their constituents, thereby avoiding their opposition.

This belief is held in Johannesburg and accounts for the hopeful condition of the market, but the general public is pessimistic.

Murdered Father and Mother.

Southbridge, Mass., Sept. 15.—Patrick King and wife, an aged couple, were murdered by an insane son, Peter. The crime was committed about midnight, when Peter arrived home after an evening of dissipation. His parents upbraided him for drinking. With scarcely a word, he went to the shed, and getting a heavy club, returned and dragged the old couple to a heavy block of wood, and, placing their heads upon it in succession, pounded out their brains. A brother who was asleep in the house was awakened too late to interfere, but was just in time to save his own life, for, after despatching the old people, King started for his brother's room. Peter is a carpenter. All who know him say he is very eccentric, but harmless when sober. He is about 40 years old.

Delegal Saves His Neck.

Guyon, Ga., Sept. 15.—John Delegal, one of the Darien rioters, was yesterday found guilty of murder, with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. John Delegal shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Townsend, who went to arrest him during the recent race riots. His brother and sister, who were indicted with him, were acquitted. The case of Henry Delegal, for rape, was taken up yesterday, and the evidence was submitted. This is the case out of which grew the riots.

Iowa Campaign Opened.

Davenport, Ia., Sept. 15.—The Iowa gubernatorial campaign was opened last night with a meeting in this city addressed by Fred E. White, the Democratic nominee. His speech was confined largely to a condemnation of trusts and imperialism, leaving the subject of finances almost untouched.

Awful Effect of Hurricane.

St. Thomas, W. I., Sept. 15.—Advices received at St. Kitts from the island of Anguilla, one of the British Indies islands, leeward group, say that a hurricane during the night of Sept. 8 destroyed 200 houses and rendered 800 people homeless. There was a considerable loss of property and similar damage at St. Martin.

THE BROWN STONE

"Diamond Medal" Flour,

(A little more kneading and you will have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)

Every Barrel Sold on Trial.

Elgin Creamery Butter, the best,
Beans, N. Y. State.
A most remarkable good Tea, Formosa or English Breakfast,
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,
Van Houten's Cocoa,
California Prunes,
Raisins, Loose Muscatel,
An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry,

Beadleston & Woerz "Imperial" Malt Beer,

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. 224 THAMES STREET.

Alpha Home Pudding,

THE LATEST THING OUT.

Scotch Oats, fresh

Smalley Fruit Jars,

NEW DESIGNS.

S. S. THOMPSON.

Newport Illuminating Company,

Electric Light, Electric Power,
Electric Supplies,
Incandescent and Arc Lamp
Electric Motors, Electric Fans,
Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by

Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY,

449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

THE GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.

===COAL===

All the best varieties of Family and Greenhouse Coal. A full stock of fresh mined Coal. For the convenience of our uptown trade and for FARMERS we have stocked our uptown wharf, opposite H. A. Heath & Co.'s:

Franklin of Lyken's Valley, Lorberry,
Pittston Coal always in Stock.

Assistance in loading. Main Office opposite Post Office. Phone 222-3.
Uptown Office Sherman's wharf. Phone No. 222-2

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Tuesday the 5th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

S. WYLLYS POMEROY and GEORGE L. RIVES, Executors of the last will and testament of

DAVID KING,

late of Newport, deceased, present their second and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, and pray that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

9-9

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, Sc.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, Aug. 3, A. D. 1899.

WHEREAS, Eugenia E. Hoyer, of the City of Newport, in the County and State aforesaid has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between Eugenia E. Hoyer and Valentine L. Hoyer, now in parts to the said Eugenia E. Hoyer unknown, and for the custody of her minor children, Mildred M. Hoyer and Eugene E. Hoyer; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Valentine L. Hoyer to appear, if he shall see fit at The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the third Monday in September, A. D. 1899, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.

8-5-6w

Rhode Island Normal School,

FALL TERM BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Examinations for admission will be held SATURDAY, Sept. 9, beginning at 9 a. m.

For catalogue or other information, apply to THOMAS B. STOCKWELL, Secretary Trustees, Box 142 Providence.

8-26-6w

TO INTRODUCE

The Different Brands of Whiskey

I will sell for one week only

A 7 Year Old Philadelphia Club Whiskey (full quart bottle) former price $1.25, for $1.00 per bottle.

Elm Hill 5 year old, full quart, sells everywhere for $1.25, my price $1.00 per bottle.

Lucky Mystic full quart, 10 year old, always sold for $1.50, my price $1.25.

American Malt full quart, guaranteed equal to the Canadian Malt, at $1.50, my price $1.25.

Guckenheimer, Duvalo, Belle of Jefferson, Mt. Vernon and all kinds of Liquors and Wines in bulk at wholesale prices.

LOUIS EHRHARDT, JR.

271 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE.

Rhode Island College.

With Preparatory Department.

College maintained by U. S. and State Government. General courses given in agriculture, chemistry, mechanical and electrical engineering, horticulture, biology, mathematics and preparatory medical. Special dormitories for young men and women. Eight buildings. Well equipped laboratories shops and studio, with good library, museum and gymnasium. Military drill. Term begins Sept. 20, 1899. Entrance examinations to college and preparatory department, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1; also Sept. 18 and 19. Tuition free to R. I. students.

94-page catalogue sent free upon application to JOHN H. WASHBURN, Ph. D., President, Kingston, R. I.

8-19

Notice to Water Takers.

On account of the drought the use of water has greatly increased. For the month of June the consumption and waste was 29 per cent. more than any previous June. The utmost economy in the use of water is imperative, that the supply may hold out until the fall rains.

All lawn sprinklers must be stopped and all unwarranted use of water, or the supply will be cut off without further notice.

NEWPORT WATER WORKS, WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

7-22

A FULL LINE OF

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

Rubber Boots & Shoes,

BUTTON OVERBOOTS

and ARCTICS,

—AT—

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

214 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE NO. 214-1 Newport, R. I.

VACUUM

Oil Company.

PERFECT

LUBRICATION

45 Purchase St.

4-15-6m BOSTON.

WONDERS OF ELECTROID

New Substance That Makes Plants Grow Visibly Discovered.

Francis Rychnowski, a mechanical engineer of Lemburg, Austria, has discovered a strange and very subtle matter, which he has called "electroid," because of certain affinity with electricity. Electroid, produced by a special apparatus built by the inventor, is obtained by the dissolution of certain matters under the influence of the electric current. It makes noise and at the same time a refreshing scent and cool breeze are experienced.

This discovery induced Mr. Rychnowski to make a machine capable of refreshing the air to such a degree that those present during the experiment had the feeling that the window was open, although this was not the case.

Electroid is a very subtle matter, but it seems to be a fluid, and it can be gathered and preserved, while falling on a plate it reflects in a shape of sliding sheaves.

The commission appointed by the Austrian Government to investigate this discovery reported that, under the influence of electroid, plants grow rapidly and the buds of flowers unclose while one is looking at them. Electroid annihilates microbes and thus preserves organic matter. These are physiological influences of electroid.

Among mechanical phenomena the commission reported that the influence of electroid is not stopped even by a brick wall and glass; that it attracts solid bodies and makes them shine like moonlight—it makes them move and attract other bodies; finally, that it acts on photographic plates and produces sharp and distinct lines, such as were formerly possible only with a very powerful lens.

Spurgeon Helped By an Echo

No orator ever less needed the aids of art than the great London preacher, Charles H. Spurgeon, and none ever used them less; but when nature helped him, not only in himself, but outside of himself, he welcomed the effect, as he had a right to do. One striking instance of a sermon reinforced in this way is related by a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. D. A. Doudney.

Mr. Spurgeon was holding out-door meetings in the county of Hants (opposite the Isle of Wight), and one afternoon he preached to a great throng of people in a beautiful valley near the market town of Havant.

His text was from the fifty-first Psalm, "Then will I teach transgressors Thy ways," and the sermon was a Gospel invitation. The air was still, and a cloudless sun was sinking as he approached the end of his discourse, while the attentive hearers caught every word.

Apparently they had not noticed, carried along as they were by the sweep of his powerful voice, that the valley was the home of echoes. Mr. Spurgeon had discovered the fact. At the close of his last appeal, raising his voice he called to the congregation: "All things are ready! Come! The Spirit and the bride say come!' and nature herself accents the heavenly invitation again and again, Come! Come! Come!"

The echoes took up the word, and from side to side the breathless assembly heard the repeated call, 'Come! Come! Come!" till it sank to a whisper in the distance.

The narrator describes the effect as "like an electric shock." It was as if the preacher's eloquent peroration had awakened supernal voices.

We have no written record of the fruits of the meeting, but there was a solemnity in the aptness of its close that lifted it above mere dramatic artifice or any of the devices employed to trick.

Her Sweet Revenge

Revenge is sweet, and a complete triumph over the foe is a most satisfactory feeling. So there must be one young lady in London who is perfectly happy. She happened, in going from Kensington eastward, to step into one of those private 'buses which are particularly rife at holiday times. On tendering her customary twopence she was informed that there were no fares under sixpence, and, as did two other victims, who were her only fellow passengers, she paid. The day was dingy, the rain falling and walking most unpleasant, so the vehicle was stopped many times to allow of would-be passengers to enter, but to each and all the young lady, who was cozily ensconsed at an end seat, said in dulcet tones: "Excuse me, but are you aware that this is a private 'bus?" Every one of the people thanked her and stepped down. At Hyde Park there were quite a crowd waiting to get a lift. As they boarded the 'bus, however, they were met with the silvery notes warning them of their danger and the nature of the vehicle in which they proposed to travel. The result was that the 'bus remained empty, save for its original passengers, till Chancery lane was reached, where the young lady alighted, and as she nodded the conductor "Good morning" she seemed very well pleased with herself —London Telegraph.

Phosphorous

Ordinary phosphorus is highly poisonous, is inflammable at a temperature far below that of boiling water and at the ordinary temperature of a room if exposed to the slightest friction, and gives off poisonous fumes at ordinary temperatures when in contact with air containing any moisture. Red phosphorus is not poisonous even in large quantities, and gives off no fumes in ordinary conditions. It is used in the manufacture of matches that strike only on the box. The ordinary phosphorus occupies a large place in match manufacture which the red variety cannot fill. How large that place is may be judged from the fact that some sixty tons of white phosphorus are annually used in making matches, while the consumption of red phosphorus is only four tons.

Arc lamps are preferable to the incandescent burners in electric illumination for certain crowded rooms and damp, ill-smelling basements and cellars, according to an authority in hygiene. The arc lamp has a strong deodorizing action, either by virtue of the light, the ozone or the emission of vapors. In many cases it has been found that the lights of an are lamp in an offensive basement soon dissipates the objectionable odors.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GO, LOVELY ROSE.



Go, Lovely Rose.

"That man called me a liar, a cad, a scoundrel, and a puppy. Would you advise me to fight for that?"

"By all means. There's nothing nobler in this world, young man, than fighting for the truth."—Tit-Bits.

Mr. Bloomfield. "The returned volunteers are very glad to be back on American soil."

Mr. Fitzpercy. "Yeth the gladneth of the Pennthylvania tholdiers is in Tenth.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Mr. Luxeo. Then you don't believe in foreign servants?

Mr. Tariff. With a wife and three grown daughters? Not I. I believe in encouraging home industry.—Brooklyn Life.

"So that young puppy wants to take you away from me just as I need you the most?"

"Yes, father; he says every dog has his day, and you have had yours."—Brooklyn Life.

"Sir," began the book canvasser, "I have a little work here—"

"Sorry," interrupted the busy man, "but I have a great deal of work here. Good morning."—Tit-Bits.

CASTORIA
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

You May Need Pain-Killer
For ACCIDENTS
Cuts
Burns
Bruises
Wounds, &c., &c.
It gives instant relief and cures quickly.
In case of sudden Illness
Cramps
Diarrhœa
Dysentery
and
All Bowel Complaints
It is a sure, safe and quick remedy.
There's ONLY ONE
Pain-Killer
Perry Davis'.
Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.
Sample bottle mailed
(Mention this paper.)

Nasal CATARRH.
CATARRH
In all its stages there should be cleanliness.
Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.
COLD IN HEAD
Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spread over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,
Contractor
—AND—
BUILDER
OF MASON WORK,
NEWPORT, R.I.
Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.
Orders left at
16 Callendar Avenue.

Special Bargains!
For the next 60 days we offer our entire line of
Fall and Winter Woolens,
Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.
J. K. McLENNAN,
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Particular attention paid to children's portraits.
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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Only One Killed.

"Only one killed," so the headlines read.
"Only one man in the Twentieth dead;
"Only one fell in today's fierce fight;
"Ours the victory; loss was slight."
"Only one killed," and it gave young Tom Lay, with its life-blood gushing warm;
And some how we never just thought of him
Dead in the trenches, dear old Jim!

"Only one dead!" Close the staring eyes,
Widely upturned to the burning skies;
Womanish tears! aye, but don't you see,
Darling, old comrade, he died for me!
Dead! Yes, he'd dead. Oh, that sweet girl's face!
There on his heart, in its whitest grace,
One, sir, only, to answer the roll
Of the death-laps tonight—poor Jim, that's all.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"Only one killed!" How the tidings fly!
Birds of ill omen the shrillest cry;
"Only one dead!" Oh, how my heart grows numb,
Searching the columns for what may come!
Suffering, ill; that dreadful climax—"Twenties!" Dear, dear God! It's turned!
Pity me, help me! The loss was small!
But, Father in heaven, he was my all!

"Only one killed!" Yes, the loss was small;
Lower the shades, please, and shut out the light.
"Only one dead!" Yes, the loss was small;
Yonder's his picture, on there on the wall;
Only a boy, but he wanted to go—
My dear little boy—and I loved him so!
And now he'll never come back, you say—
Who is it weeping? Oh, somebody pray!
—Herald and Presbyter.

Our Tricks.

Sometimes as old age comes to people there is a sloughing away of the small courtesies or charms of manner. Yet when I hear young people criticise such lapses I wonder if they are not, many of them, even now, forming habits that age will confirm, and which will prove more objectionable than those they today criticise.

So, after all, are not the habits of the others who are older than we excellent object-lessons to us who are daily growing older? They may teach us to avoid the small lapses from good-breeding, the little heedless tricks in which we are sometimes tempted to indulge. One woman on the shady side of fifty has a way of shaking her foot always during a church service. Through hymns, prayers and sermon her shapely foot beats a light tap, tap, tap on the floor of her pew—a seemingly harmless habit, but one that threatens to drive to nervous despair those whose seats are near hers.

As one advances in years it is only too easy to acquire nervous tricks, which, after a while, become almost incurable habits. When one is no longer young she is too old to be schooled, and young people should be too respectful to attempt it.—Harper's Bazar.

It will be remembered that Max Alvary, the famous tenor, about four years ago, when he was no longer in good health and was able to fill his professional engagement only with great difficulty, fell on the stage of the theatre at Mannheim in Baden. The accident took place during a performance of Siegfried, when the singer, who followed the dragon back into his cave, fell some distance to the stage. The injuries he suffered then hastened his end, although from the nature of his disease death was inevitable in a short time. The singer brought suit against the city of Mannheim for the injuries he had suffered at the municipal opera-house, and after his death the litigation was continued by his heirs. It has finally been settled by the payment to them of forty-five hundred dollars as satisfaction for all claims they may have against the city.—Argonaut.

"Did you know that Maud Gillington was engaged to a great marine artist?"

"No. How did she ever happen to get acquainted with a painter?"

"He isn't a painter. He's a champion diver and bridge-jumper."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The South.

Thousands of Visitors In North Carolina Mountains.

CROWD INCREASES YEARLY.

The mountains of Western North Carolina have made a refuge this summer. From every state south of Maryland and east of Ohio the tourists have poured by the thousands, and today the counties west of the Blue Ridge in North Carolina are thronged with visitors who have fled from the torrid rays of the sun in the homeland to the shades of these great mountains.

The cooling waters of the French Broad Swannanoa, Davidson and Mills Ans, none have been disappointed. There has not been a night this summer, between Mitchell's Peak and Chunky Gal, when sleep was not comfortable under more or less covering.

It seems safe to say that between 15,000 and 25,000 people are now in our mountains and still they come. And this throng increases as the years go by. What formerly was confined to Asheville has now spread until it covers every one of the 12 counties, lying west of the ridge to say nothing of the half dozen or more on the eastern side of the mountain.—Asheville Citizen, Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steele, who is best known through her novel, On the Face of the Waters, and short stories of East Indian life, is now at home in England, probably for the rest of her life, which so far has been an interesting one. Going to India on her marriage some thirty-two years ago, and blessed with a good constitution, she lived for fourteen consecutive summers on the plains, an astonishing thing to do in that deadly climate. She devoted herself to the study of Indian life and the education of Hindu girls. For several years she was inspector of government schools in the Punjeb, and a member of the educational committee. Mrs. Steel does not find India so lost to all that is good as its pessimistic observers gloomily insist, nor think Indian women so badly off; in proof of this she brings forward the fact that they can hold property and that widows always inherit a certain proportion of their husband's goods. She also deprecates the forcing of European ways and religions upon the educated Indian, who has his religion, his code of morals, and the same right to exercise them that the English and American missionary has.

A minister, visiting his Sunday school, came to a class of five-year olds who were having a lesson on the fall.

"Now children," he said, "can you tell me why it was that the serpent, instead of going to Adam, went first to Eve?"

This was a puzzler, but at last a little boy's hand went up.

"Please, sir, said the miniature theologian, "it was because it is always 'ladies first.'"

Deacon Johnson. Do you fink you kood support mah daughter of you married her?

Jim Jackson. Suttinly.

Deacon Johnson. Hab you ebber seen her eat?

Jim Jackson Suttinly.

Deacon Johnson Hab you ebber seen her eat when nobody was watching her?—What to Eat.

How interesting! Yes, it was the first time she had ever been on board a warship. "And this," the lieutenant went on to say, "is the quarter-deck." "And that deck over yonder!" she exclaimed, indicating the forecastle, with a pretty gesture; "is that the five cent deck or the ten cent deck?"—Detroit Journal.

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Women's Dep't.

Art.

A little more than a quarter century ago the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University was founded. At the first there was opposition, open and covert. That there should be schools of art was not a strange thing; but that one of these schools should be dignified by the name of college, that it should become a part of a university, that each of its courses of four years of study should be considered a "unit" college curriculum, and that those pursuing these studies should be considered seriously as college students and worthy to receive a university degree was, by some persons, hardly to be thought of.

A course in architecture could be understood. Man must have dwelling places, business blocks, churches, and colleges. These should be properly constructed, having beauty, endurance, and style as well as safety in their conception. And the men who undertook the work required, unquestionably, the best of instruction, and should be willing to give years of severe study.

But that truth, beauty, and the ideal, as expressed in marble, bronze, and clay, or upon the walls of great buildings and in glowing memorial windows, upon canvas in portraiture, or in connection with literature as her beautiful handmaiden, explaining and enriching the text—that there were those so chimerical as to lift the preparation for such a work in life upon the high plane of a college course was thought by certain ones to be most absurd.

Still the battle was won. And those who fought and those who yielded grew broader and nobler in spirit, and all life was enriched and beautified.

After some years a noble building, costing a quarter million of dollars—the College of Fine Arts—arose in testimony of this broader spirit. But the hand that opened so generously to build it closed forever in this life before adding an endowment. One had done much, and the hope was that others would add the crowning gift. But they did not; and the financial struggle has continued, although the work of the college has been uninterrupted. Many students have gone out, after four faithful years in the courses of architecture and of painting, well equipped for work and continued progress in life.

These courses—the musical department will receive attention in its appropriate columns—include history, chemistry, French, German, and Italian, mathematics to a degree, æsthetics—that beautiful philosophy of beauty and the history and the literature of art.

The course in painting gave the advantages of class study in color work black and white, clay modeling and etching, such as are found in the great ateliers, with this advantage: that the student approaches nearer to the master and learns of him rather than from his fellow students.

The painting department of the College of Fine Arts enjoys a rare privilege. The Hiram Gee travelling fellowship enables it to send a student worthy of that honor to Europe for a year's study, and, if the succeeding class has no distinguished member, to continue him for another year.

As the price for this privilege the student is required to return to the alma mater one or more copies—acceptable in technique as well as in color and drawing—of those rare paintings in the royal galleries of Europe. "One year, or, at the farthest, two," exclaims some person; "that means little!"

But to the earnest student it may mean much. He is thus permitted to visit the great foreign galleries which contain the wonders of the world. He gains a little entrance into foreign artistic life, breathes the fuller atmosphere, and becomes inspired to work and to win other years of such postgraduate study.

The present year has enriched the college with two very worthy copies. One is of Raphael's "Holy Family." It is six by nine feet in dimension, and the original hangs in the Louvre, Paris. The other copy is that of Rembrandt's "Christ at Emmaus." These are the work of Miss Chapin, who graduated honorably a year ago. Mr. Walker, of the present graduating class, has now been awarded the honor. In the few preceding years, and in the same manner, several fine copies have now become the property of the university.

The course of architecture also distinguishes its most appreciative graduate by adding a year of postgraduate study free—the result of a conferred fellowship.

This thought of a travelling fellowship came a few years ago to a woman, a graduate of Syracuse University, who holds the degree of Master of Painting. She was studying abroad, and during a winter received daily private lectures in the royal galleries of Berlin upon the history of painting from Prof. Adolph Furtwaengler, now of Munich, and one of the great minds of all Europe in critical art. A like privilege would probably come to no other of her fellow students as it was the free gift of a kindly friendship. This woman walked through the different galleries comparing, under the guidance of so distinguished a scholar, styles, epochs and schools of painting and of sculpture. And a thought came to her of the fellow-students in her alma mater.

They could not all come into such enrichment. These masterpieces would never leave their walls to go to America; hence the best that could be done would be to have perfect copies made of the greatest among them and hung in a gallery of the university, so that the professor of painting could take his students to them and say: "Raphael worked after such a manner, in such a period of his life. Ruben's color was like this. Rembrandt's glory lay here, and Murillo's wonderful chiaroscuro is thus reflected."

So, after her return to America, and in the presence of certain copies made by her own hand, this woman told the thought that had come to her to the Rev. Hiram Gee; told it with such loving enthusiasm that he listened kindly, thanked her for the telling, and consented to a consultation with the college authorities upon the subject. After the usual formal and legal delays the money was made over, the matter consummated, and the good work began.

This little story is told only as a possible suggestion to other minds of other and greater things for art—whether in Syracuse or elsewhere it does not matter, so that life is lifted a little and, at the same time, made more sweet and worthy.

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DORCHESTER, MASS.

Justin McCarthy.

"It was at a comparatively late period of my first visit to America that I made the acquaintance of Boston. With my family I settled at the Parker House. The first visitor we had there was Emerson. The first that impressed me about him was the total absence of anything like the manner of what I may call the professional philosopher. He talked away easily and pleasantly about places and books and men. He had read English literature quite 'up to date' as the distressing English phrase now puts it. I told Emerson that I had letters of introduction to some distinguished men in Boston. He at once, with a bright smile, told me that the best way to meet most of them was to be his guest at the next dinner of the Saturday Club. I wonder if the Saturday Club still exists? At the time of my first visit to Boston it was a flourishing institution. The members dined together at the Parker House every Saturday, during a certain season of the year, and I think each member was privileged to bring one guest, on certain Saturdays at all events.

"On the day when I was Emerson's guest, Longfellow was there, and Holmes, James T. Fields, Whipple, and many more whose names were familiar to me and whom it was a delight to see and to hear and to talk with. Lowell, for some reason, was not there. I think the only visitor from London besides myself was Fechter, the once famous actor, who had come out with the intention of settling in the States. I had many questions to ask of Emerson that night. I was greatly interested in hearing him talk of Walt Whitman, whom he had himself but lately introduced to the public of America and even of England. 'A strong man,' he said, after many other words of appreciation and of eulogy, 'but method is needed even with strength.' Then he reminded me of the wonderful method in symmetry and muscle of the Farnese Hercules. A day or two later he took me round most of the public institutions of Boston, and in the Athenæum, I think it was, we came upon a cast of that same Hercules. Then he recalled to me what he had been saying concerning strength and method. I saw Emerson several times after that during my first and second visits to the States. He was singularly kind, and I may be allowed to say that at that time I had no claim on him but that established by some common friendships and many common sympathies. I was totally unknown in literature and politics at that time, and believe I had not at the time written a book which bore my name." Justin McCarthy in the Youth's Companion.

Wonderful Artillery.

Major Young of the Utah Light Artillery is General McArthur's chief of artillery. He has frequently rushed his guns up to within fifty to two hundred yards of the enemy's position, and there poured in a fearful fire that has forced the little brown insurgents to take to their heels, leaving behind groups of dead. It is not mere bravado that makes Major Young fight his pieces at little more than arm's-length and thus upset all the traditions of field artillery practice. The nature of the country makes it necessary to run the field-pieces up in the enemy's face. At greater ranges the enemy would generally be invisible to the gunners on account of the numerous clumps of bamboo and the dense jungles. Major Young is a West Pointer, and a former army officer, and his hand fighting proclivities as well as those of his splendid mountaineer men, have made the Utahs famous all along the line. Wherever they go past troops on the way into action they are lustily cheered, and Americans have found that wherever these Utah men show up during a battle, the fight is quickly over at that point.

In every fight that has taken place so far, at least one gun of the Utah Light Artillery has taken part. Captain Wedgewood and Captain Grant, commanding the two batteries of this organization, have had some of the liveliest work to do that could fall to the lot of an artillery officer. A list of the ranges at which these fighting men have fired would make old artillery officers open their eyes. At Calabahan, the range was nine hundred yards; at the Tuliahan River, 125 yards; near Malinta, 1600 yards; near Meycauayan, 1700 yards; at Marilao, sixty yards, and afterward at 2000; at Bocaue, nine hundred and seven hundred yards. From here Major Young took a shot at 3200 yards at a moving insurgent train on the railway at Bigua, the shell striking the train and driving out several insurgents in a panic. At Guiguinto, the range was 1500 yards; at Santa Isabel, 1050 yards, and at Quinga, 250 yards. On the Caloocan road, on February 2, the ranges were from 150 to 1000 yards; at La Loma, 450 to 1300 yards; at San Pabor, three hundred to 1000 yards; at Santa Mesa, seven hundred to seventeen hundred yards; at Deposito, five hundred yards; on the expedition to the water works, from eight hundred to 1500 yards, and in and around Caloocan the ranges run all the way from four hundred to 2900 yards.

It will be seen that some of these ranges are staggerers to people who have old-fashioned notions about artillery. Doubtless many will want to know how the gunners like this hand to hand work. They take it cheerfully, almost wistfully. In fact, as one Kansas soldier said: "The Utahs? Those big, husky chaps eat fight!" Major Young and his gritty outfit will surely be missed when the volunteers go home. —P. L. Fay Hancock in Leslie's Weekly.

First Cow. "Ugh! It made me shiver! I overheard the farmer's wife reading the market report—such heartrending details about the prices of hindquarters and sides and shoulders and loins and livers—ugh!"

Second Cow (sympathetically). "Yes, indeed! I understand the papers are becoming more sensational every day!"—Puck.

Son Commands Father.

Out of the hurry and bustle of the war there has come one of the most remarkable cases of the reversal of family authority ever known to military men. A son is a commissioned officer in a regiment, while the father is a private in the same regiment. The son gives the father commands; the father executes the orders; he touches his hat when he passes by his boy during duty. On the rolls of the first Colorado infantry appears the names of Ben Lear second lieutenant, aged nineteen, and Benjamin Lear, Sr., private, aged forty-four. It is a standing joke in the officer's mess that if the old man gets a superior post he intends to take it out of the youngster's hide. But this joke has no foundation. The father is proud of the success of his son and never tires of boasting to his fellow privates.

Lieut. Lear is a fine specimen of the young American soldier. He has all the good qualities known as "Western." He has go and push and grit, a very intelligent mind and an aptness for his work. From under his black eyebrows glance a pair of keen dark eyes that seem older than the rest of him. War ages a man's intellect rapidly, and Ben Lear, Jr., had grown in experience quickly. He laughed when asked about the family relations in the regiment.

"Why, my dear fellow," he exclaimed, "don't you know that in a regiment there are no family relations? Here we are all officers or privates or bandmen, and that ends the whole business. But seriously, the curious relations which I am bound to maintain with my own father are ridiculous, and if he did not have a fine sense of humor himself they would be well nigh insupportable. He comes in here with a message, for instance, and, stopping at the door, he stands at salute until I have time or am in a disposition to receive him by acknowledging his salute. Then he does the goosestep and comes into my tent, where he must stand at attention until the business is finished; then he must salute again before he goes out. Altogether it is laughable, because I am a stickler for discipline, although it does involve my own father.

"When it is father's turn to carry wood, draw rations, or do police duty it is my task to issue these orders to the old gentleman, and he touches his cap and replies, 'Yes, sir,' as respectively as you please. When the call for volunteers came I was a first sergeant in the Colorado national guard, and volunteered. I went with my company to Denver and we were mustered in. I kept my old rank of first sergeant in the first Colorado infantry.

"When the regiment was recruiting father came to headquarters and wanted to enlist. I persuaded him not to join and when I left I was sure that father would stay at home, where he was badly needed on his paper. But when the recruiting officer went back to Denver for more men you can judge of my amazement to find my father in first batch sent us."

The Workbox.

DEWEY LACE.

Cast on forty-five stitches.

First Row—Slip 1, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1.

Second Row—Knit 16, seam 1, knit 9, seam 1, knit 9, seam 1, knit 8.

Third Row—Slip 1, knit 35, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 3, over, knit 2.

Fourth Row—Knit 46.

Fifth Row—Slip 1, knit 34, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 5, over, knit 2.

Sixth Row—Knit 47.

Seventh Row—Slip 1, knit 3 (over, narrow) 17 times, over, knit 7, over, knit 2.

Eighth Row—Knit 48.

Ninth Row—Slip 1, knit 35, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 5, narrow, over, knit 2.

Tenth Row—Knit 49.

Eleventh Row—Slip 1, knit 36, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

Twelfth Row—Knit 48.

Thirteenth Row—Slip 1, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 6, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 7, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.

Fourteenth Row—Knit 18, seam 1, knit 9, seam 1, knit 9, seam 1, knit 8.

Fifteenth Row—Slip 1, knit 4, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 2, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 2, narrow, over twice, narrow, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, over, knit 3 together, over, narrow, knit 1.

Sixteenth Row—Knit 7, narrow, knit 6, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 5, seam 1, knit 3, seam 1, knit 6.

Repeat from first row.

EMMA IONA LOCKE.

The Hon. William Wordham, long state treasurer of Texas, was in a New York jewelry store the other day, when he noticed a show-case filled with splendid jewelled revolvers with silver and gold grips and chased barrels, having precious stones set into the butts. "Let me see one of those guns," he said to the clerk. "Which one, sir?" "The gold one with the big ruby in the handle." The clerk took it from the case. It was marked three hundred dollars and it looked even worth more. The Texan took it tenderly in both hands and held it admiringly up to the light. Then drawing himself up to his full height, which was six feet and a half, he rested the revolver barrel upon his left elbow, crooked for the purpose, and looked over the sights down the long store. Those persons who saw him involuntarily dodged. "Say," said Mr. Wordham, with quiet but intense enthusiasm, as he returned the weapon, "if I was to wear that gun down in my State the people would be falling down on their knees begging to be killed with it."—Argonaut.

Stamp Collectors.

We have at least a million stamp collectors in this country and in Europe, and the number steadily increases. Each collector desires a complete set of every style issued. Of course, some of them are obsolete, and, like every other precious article, counterfeits are seen; yet, sooner than be without a specimen reprints of a very good type are permissible, and their sale is legitimate when they are sold as reprints only. The Columbian stamps are bound to be valuable as time passes, for all the old dies were destroyed.

In Chicago, New York and London, the auction sales of collections of stamps, or even of single issues, are eagerly watched, not by boys only, as so many imagine, but by clergymen, business men, princes, members of parliament, noted men in army and navy, and women from every class of society. The late Mr. Tapling left his extensive collection to the British museum. It was valued at five hundred thousand dollars, and is the best collection, but one, yet made. In France, the name of Philip L. R. von Ferrary is known as that of the prince of stamp collectors. His check for five hundred and fifty dollars was sent, not long ago, to one of the best-known stamp dealers.—Housekeeper.

Just Recognition.

At Hampden, Me., the native place of Dorothea L. Dix, on July 4 a park was dedicated to her memory. Letters were read from General Miles, Mrs. Livermore, and other distinguished persons, recalling her efforts in behalf of the prisoners, the insane, and the sick and wounded soldiers and their widows and children. It is the intention to erect in the park a monument to her memory. Whatever may be said of the women of the present day—and we would not detract from their just fame—Dorothea L. Dix remains unsurpassed in the history of this country, in character and influence, while living, and in the far-reaching results of her work. Nor was it confined to this country. Her name is enshrined in Great Britain and most of the Continental nations—not in the most conspicuous way, but in the humane laws which she was instrumental in securing.

Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter, is telling us more of her father than he told of himself. He was pleased with this country and sufficiently to make a second visit, though the climate puzzled him, for he had this to say on it: "In both visits to America I have found the effects of the air the same. I have a difficulty in forming the letters as I write them down on the page in answering questions, in finding the most simple words to form the answers. A gentleman asked me how long I had been in New York. I hesitated and then said a week. I had arrived the day before. I hardly know what is said. Am thinking of something else, nothing definite, with an irrepressible longing to be in motion. I sleep three hours less than in England, making up, however, with a heavy long sleep every fourth night or so. * * * There is some electric influence in the sun and air here which we don't experience on our side of the globe; people can't sit still, people can't ruminate over their dinners, dawdle in their studies; they must keep moving. I want to dash into the street now."

Mrs. Stiles. "I shall never invite Mr. Funniman to dinner again."

Mr. Stiles. "Why not? He's a very entertaining chap."

Mrs. Stiles. "That's just it. He tells such funny stories that he makes the butler laugh."—Harper's Bazar.

"What man dare, I dare," he quoted.

"Well, you haven't as yet," she replied regretfully, for it was not her first season at the seashore, and she had known others who were more forward.—Chicago Post.

"What did you think of Niagara Falls Mabel," asked the small girl's aunt.

"Why, it was the wettest thing I ever saw!" said Mabel.—Harper's Bazar.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Chronic Nasal Catarrh poisons every breath that is drawn into the lungs. There is no curable from any druggist the remedy for the cure of this trouble. A small quantity of Ely's Cream Balm placed into the nostrils spreads over an inflamed and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation, cleanses, heals and cures. A cold in the head vanishes immediately. Sold by druggists or will be mailed for 75 cents by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Act to-day and rest to-morrow.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

Life lies deeper than its leaves.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Don't talk of future doing, but do now!

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Mud-daubers usually scrape it off themselves.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

Genuine must bear Fac-simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

"You may like this restaurant, but it doesn't suit me."

"What's the matter with it?"

"Such skinny little lamb chops! Where I eat my meals you get lamb chops as big as poorhouse steaks."—Chicago Tribune.

Weary Walker. Dat's a mighty short stump you're smokin'.

Dusty Rhodes. Yep; I like 'em dat way. Yer don't have ter draw der smoke so far."

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899.

NOTES.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
FROM OLD NEWPORT MERCURYS,
(Continued.)

Davis. Capt. Charles, and Polly, daughter of Capt. John Northam, Newport, married March 28, 1774.

Dayton. Isaac Jr., and Sally Irish of Charles, Newport, "married yesterday." MERCURY of June 13, 1774.

Dunn. Robert Joseph, Esq., of Island of Jamaica, and Amy Tweedy, daughter of Dr. John Tweedy of Newport, "married on Thursday last at South Kingstown." MERCURY of August 7, 1769.

Dennison. Jabez, and Rachel Maylem, Newport, married November 28, 1774.

Dunbar. Capt. Henry, died May 15, 1775, aged 73 years.

Dillingham. Captain Edward and Sukey Ambrose, married September 11, 1775.

Dennis. Capt. William and Amy Nichols of Joseph, Newport, married July 3, 1775.

Dexter. Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Stephen, and daughter of late Capt. Christopher Champlin, died Jan. 27, 1795.

Dring. Mr. of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Mary Howland married February 24, 1795.

Duncan. Martha, of late Robert, died February 25, aged 59 years. (Newport.)

Dyre. Aaron F. and Mary Lyon, second daughter of William, died June 7, 1795, Newport.

Davis. Elizabeth, wife of William, died June 16, 1795, aged 59 years. Newport.

Dexter. Mehitable, daughter of Col. Knight Dexter, died July 7, 1795.

Davis. Alice, daughter of late Gov. Whipple, died at Cranston December 15, 1795.

D'Wolf. Mark Anthony of Bristol, mate of Ship Patty, Capt. Collins, died January 26, 1796, aged 19 years.

Diman. Melvin, Bristol, died January 26, 1796, aged 20 years. An only son.

Deming. John, aged 75 and Sally Cushing, aged 35, "5th wife" married February 16, 1796, Boston.

Dayton. Samuel, of Col. Isaac of Newport, died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 16, 1796, aged 86 years.

Dunham. Daniel, died at Great Barrington, Mass., January, aged 85, formerly of Newport. MERCURY of May 3, 1796.

Davis. Abigail, daughter of Stephen, North Kingstown, died May 10, 1796.

Downing. Rachel, widow of William, Newport, died May 10, 1796, aged 59.

Divelly, Daniel and Mary Borden, Tiverton, married July 19, 1796.

Durfee. Thomas, Esq., Freetown, Mass., died July 19, 1796.

Dennis. Captain John and Catherine Tillinghast, of Dr. William, deceased, of Newport, married August 23, 1796.

Dunwell. Capt. John and Sally Cornell, married January 24, 1797.

Downing. William of Newport, died at St. Augustine, "Nov. ult" aged 23. MERCURY of Jan. 24, 1797.

Dyer. James, of Joseph, Newport, died at Petit Guave, Hispaniola. MERCURY of Mar. 21, 1797.

Dennison. Jabez and Patience Church of Capt. Benjamin, married June 4, 1797.

Darrell. Edward, of Charlestown, S. C., died at Newport July 16, 1797.

Dorrance. John, Providence, and Amy Clarke, North Providence, married Oct. 24, 1797.

Dunn. Hester, widow of Capt. Samuel of Providence, died Dec. 12, 1797.

Durfee. Samuel, New Bedford and Hannah Anthony of Elisha of Newport, married May 22, 1798.

Dean. Seth of Boston and Francis Brown of John, Newport, married June 5, 1798.

Depass. Ralph (Charlestown) and Sally Judah of Hilel, Newport, married August 28, 1798.

Dunbar Charles, Newport, died Sept. 4, 1798 of yellow fever.

Durfee. Oliver Esq., Judge, Middletown, died Sept. 11, 1798.

Dunham. Robert and Betsey Pike, of Joseph, Newport, married Oct. 16, 1798.

De Wolf. Miss Mary of Charles, Bristol, died Oct. 13, 1798.

Douglass. Sarah, wife of William, Newport, died Oct. 23, 1798, aged 40 years.

Dexter. Stephen and Phebe Champlin, Newport, married Oct. 30, 1798.

Dennis. Darus, son of Cap. Thomas died at Norfolk, Virginia, October 30, 1798.

Diman. Deacon Jeremiah, Bristol, died November 29, 1798, aged 88 years.

Davis. Edward Jr. of Edward, Newport, died at Havana, April 2, 1799.

Dunham. Wing and Sukey Anderson, married July 9, 1799.

Downing. Henry and Polly Almy of Jonathan, Newport, married Aug. 13, 1799.

Derby. Elias Haskey died at Salem, Mich, (?) Sept. 24, 1799.

Dunham. Geo. Spooner Newport, and Harriet Bennett, of Daniel, New Bedford, married November 19, 1799.

Durfee. Capt. Ezekiel of Providence died at Charlestown, S. C., November 26, 1799.

Dunwell. Samuel of Newport died at Providence, Dec. 8, 1799, aged 50 years.

Downing. John, late of Newport, died at Norfolk Dec. 3, 1799.

(To be continued.)

EASTON—The following items were copied some years ago from an old bible then in possession of Mrs. R. P. Berry, of Newport, R. I.

"Nicholas Easton, son of Nicholas and Hannah, born February 1, 1717.

Jonathan Easton, son of Nicholas and Hannah, born November 24, 1719.

Mary Easton, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah, born September 27, 1721.

Nicholas Esq., died Sept. 2, 1743.

Hannah, wife of Nicholas, Esq., died Dec. 7, 1765.

Jonathan Easton, married Ruth Coggeshall, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah.

Ruth Easton, wife of Jonathan, died Oct. 20, 1759.

Jonathan Easton, died Dec. 9, 1795, aged 76 years.

Children of Jonathan and Ruth Easton:

Mary, born May 20, 1743.
Nicholas, born June 29, 1744.
Jonathan, born Aug. 6, 1747.
Sarah, born Aug. 16, 1749.
Hannah, born Feb. 4, 1750.
Benjamin, born Aug. 28, 1752.
Ruth, born March 21, 1754.
Patience, born July 21, 1756.
John, born Jan. 25, 1758.
Stephen and Rebecca, twins, born Aug. 18, 1759, Stephen died Aug. 1759 and Rebecca died Aug. 18, 1759.

Nicholas, son of Jonathan, died Jan. 21, 1789, aged 41 years. Mary Hazard, daughter of Jonathan Easton, wife of Thomas Hazard, died Nov. 26, 1794."

QUERIES.

751. WHITFORD—Who were the ancestors respectively of John Whitford and Martha his wife, of North Kingstown and Exeter, R. I.? He died in the latter place in 1782, leaving a large family.—J. M.

752. JERRY BULL'S BLOCK HOUSE AT PETTAQUAMSCOTT—Is anything known as to the site of Jerry Bull's Block House at Pettaquamscott? It was destroyed by the Narragansett Indians just before the Great Swamp Fight, in 1675. According to Hubbard's History the Massachusetts troops met those of Connecticut near this place, and the united forces left there of the morning of December 19, for the attack on the Indian fort.—J. M.

753. BENEDICT—Thomas Benedict married Rachel Smith, daughter of Samuel, of Norwalk, Conn., probably in May, 1699, and had the following children, viz- Mary, Thomas, Samuel, *Daniel*, Rachal, Nehemiah and Sarah. Can any one give me a record of Daniel Benedict, son of Thomas? Who did he marry?—B.

754. TREDWELL, SMITH—"John Tredwell, William Cornell, John Cornell, Jacob Smith, Esq., John Searing, and Rd Thorn", freeholders of the town of Hempstead, Long Island, were, in 1784 allowed "to take up the quantity of half an acre of land at or near the place where the old church now stands, whereon to build a church wherein to perform divine service according to the usage of the Church of England, and also for a church-yard or burying place." Will some one inform me of the history of the John Tredwell and Jacob Smith named? Did they have families, and if so where can I obtain the names of their wives and children?—T. S.

755. SEAMANS—Can any one give me the parents' names of the persons named Seamans in the following record: viz: 1. —— Seamans, married Lelia Martin, daughter of Daniel Martin of Swansea, Mass. She was born October 17, 1732. 2. William Seamans, married August 6, 1741, Elizabeth Martin, dau. of John of Rehoboth, Mass. She was born Oct. 1, 1722. 3. William Seamans married, January 14, 1762, Deborah Martin, daughter of Mannassah and Merebath (Lake) Martin. She was born May 26, 1740. I am much interested in the Seamans family and would like to correspond with any one having information.—S.

756. COLE—Allathea Martin, daughter of Col. Nathaniel and Susanna (Kent) Martin, of Barrington, R. I., married a Cole. She died July 20, 1828. Her descendants reside in New York state. What was her husband's given name and who were his parents?—S.

757. POTTER—What was the maiden name of Elizabeth, wife of Robert Potter, of South Kingstown, R. I.? He died in 1745. They had Suzanna Potter who married Elisha Reynolds of South Kingstown. Susanna was born Feb. 11, 1705.—P.

758. HELME—What was the maiden name of Mary wife of Rouse Helme of Kingstown, R. I.? She died May 9, 1712. He died May 17, 1712. They had Margaret who married Ichabod Potter of South Kingstown, R. I.—P.

759. NASH—Capt. Samuel Nash, according to the History of the Poole Family, page 11, had a son, Lieut. Jacob Nash, of Weymouth, Mass., whose daughter Sarah married Hon. Samuel Poole, about 1710. I desire to know something about Capt. Samuel Nash and his family. Can any one give me dates of his birth, marriage and death?—N. H.

760. WHITE—Can any one give me the line of descent of Lydia K. Lewis, who married Hiram Poole, from Peregrine White of the Mayflower? Hiram Poole was born 1823 and died 1864.—N. H.

761. PORTER—Who were the parents of Abigail Porter, of Bridgewater, Mass., who married March 1, 1786, Samuel Poole? They removed from Abington, Mass., to Mt. Vernon, Maine. He died in Dec. 1846. Their children were Benjamin, George, Samuel, Thomas, Henry, Olive and Susan.—N. H.

762. HOLBROOK—Has any one collected material for a history of the Holbrook family, descendants of William, of Weymouth, Mass.?—N. H.

ANSWERS.

22. HIMES—James Himes or Hiames, as the name was then spelled, was the son of William Hiames, of Exeter, and his wife, Lydia Whitford. William died there in 1794.—M. B.

736. SAVAGE—Lieutenant Nathaniel Savage, born May 7, 1671, son of John Savage of Middletown, Conn., died January 4, 1734-5; married November 3, 1696, Esther Ranney, who died April 1, 1750, aged 76 years, and was buried at Portland, Conn.

Stephen[4] Boardman (Samuel[3], Isaac[2] Samuel[1]) born in Wethersfield, Conn., August 5, 1698, removed 1719 to Middletown, there married March 21, 1726-7 Abigail Savage, daughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Esther, where the births of their children are recorded. Stephen died in Bolton, Conn., April 20, 1776. (Church record.) "Abigail, wife of Stephen Boardman died May 25, 1753, in her 54th year." (Town records.) Their children: Stephen, born December 31, 1727, died October 2, 1760 (wife's name Abigail); Mary, born March 10, 1729-30; Nathaniel, born March 14, 1731-2, married May 29, 1758, Esther Carver, and died November 11, 1814; Ichiel, born December 16, 1733, died April 10, 1750 (Bolton records); Abigail, born September 20, 1736, died September 18, 1742 (Middletown records); Eunice, born October 11, 1738, died September 18, 1742 (Middletown records); Sarah born March 18, 1742, died March 17, 1751 (Bolton records), Martha, who married in Bolton, November 7, 1770, Joseph Carver, was probably a daughter of Stephen, born after his removal in 1743, from Bolton, to Middletown, Conn.—M. W. G.

743. TUCKER—In reply to query 743, in the MERCURY of Sept. 9, signed T. P. L., will say that Mary Tucker married Joseph Church December 30, 1660, in Hingham. She was baptized at Hingham October 8, 1640, and died at Little Compton, R. I., March 21, 1710. I can give no information as to her mother.—H. F. C.

744. THURSTON—Edward[4] Thurston (Edward[3], Edward[2], Edward[1]) was born in Newport, R. I., September 8, 1702. He married, about 1726-7, Catharine Gardiner, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Holmes) Gardiner, (married 1693), son of George Gardiner, by second wife, Lydia Ballou, and she was the daughter of John and Frances (Holden) Holmes. Catharine Gardiner was born February 1, 1707, and married 1726-7. Their children were Susannah[5] Thurston, died March 1730; Susannah[5], died May 10, 1730; Edward[5], was a Baptist preacher; John[5], married Mary Brett; Catharine[5], married March 19, 1781, William Wilson; her children were John and Edward T. Wilson; John's[5] children were William[6], Grindale[6], Edward[6] John[6], married Elizabeth Allen, Daniel[6] married Prudence Crossman, Richard, Freelove, married John Thurber; Samuel, Joseph Gardiner, married Catherine Holmes, November 30, 1693, not 1673. There was a close connection between Edward[1] Thurston and his wife, as Edward[1] Thurston married Elizabeth Gardiner, daughter of Samuel[3], and Elizabeth (Carr-Brown) Gardiner.—C. E. R.

750. TORREY—In regard to query 750, signed T. Y., in MERCURY of Sept. 9, 1899, I can say that I have a record of a James Torrey who married Anne Hatch, daughter of Elder William Hatch. They had a daughter Mary, born 1656, married Samuel Humphrey. He was born in Dorchester 1619, died Barrington, R. I., July 1732. I should like further information and missing dates.—A. C. M.

No. 1565.
REPORT

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, September 7, 1899.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts		$216,118 18
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,180 80
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		40,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		15,800 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		81,124 50
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		19,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents		220,118 55
Checks and other cash items		6,611 51
Exchanges for clearing-house		10,118 85
Notes of other National Banks		6,110 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		119 70
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	16,118 15	
Legal-tender notes	7,450 00	58,572 15
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per ct. of circulation		4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per ct. redemption fund		6,000 00
Total		$821,186 11
LIABILITIES.		DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		40,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		14,839 47
National Bank notes outstanding		87,200 00
Due to other National Banks		2,168 82
Individual deposits subject to check		580,021 77
Demand certificates of deposit		161 55
Total		$821,186 11

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1899.
PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: Gardiner B. Reynolds, Edward A. Brown, F. B. Coggeshall, Directors.

No. 1592.
REPORT

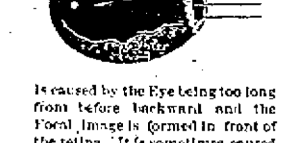
OF the condition of the NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND OF NEWPORT, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business September 7, 1899.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts		$101,765 18
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,255 28
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		93,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		2,150 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		202,750 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		15,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		1,719 23
Due from State Banks and Bankers		1,050 21
Due from approved reserved agents		160,121 92
Checks and other cash items		715 77
Exchanges for clearing-house		2,387 02
Notes of other National Banks		2,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		345 00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	13,121 95	
Legal-tender notes	6,000 00	19,121 95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		4,155 80
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		3,002 00
Total		$617,540 89
LIABILITIES.		DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		45,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		5,820 77
National Bank notes outstanding		82,200 00
Due to other National Banks		3,710 02
Dividends unpaid		43 00
Individual deposits subject to check		374,956 30
Certified Checks		122 10
Cashier's checks outstanding		3,121 70
Total		$617,540 89

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, T. P. Peckham, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1899.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: Frederick Tompkins, Angus McLeod, H. Audley Clarke, Directors.

MYOPIA OR
NEARSIGHTEDNESS

FIG. 1



Is caused by the Eye being too long from before backward and the Focal Image is formed in front of the retina. It is sometimes caused by long continued work at near objects. Children are born with this defect. It is often developed in children after measles and scarlet fever. Consult Mr. J. Rems, our Optician, who is a practical and experienced Optician. Broken lenses replaced and frames repaired at reasonable cost.

EXAMINATIONS FREE.

H. A. HEATH & CO.

JEWELERS and OPTICIANS.

162 THAMES STREET.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

California in Three Days.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. "The Overland Limited" leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco evening of the third day and Los Angeles the next afternoon, no change of cars, all meals in Dining Car "a la carte," Buffet, Smoking and Library Cars, with barber. "Pacific Express" leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco the fourth morning. Through Tourist Sleeping Cars every day in the year between Chicago, California and Oregon. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday. Tourist car rate to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, $6.00. For tickets, reservations and full particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent or address J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Brown are enjoying a vacation at North Woodstock, N. H.

Special Value.

WE HAVE TWO GOOD

Square Pianos

we will sell VERY LOW, cash or easy payments.

Barney's Music Store,

151 Thames Street.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Seabury A. Mitchell of the town of New Shoreham, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to J. Eugene Littlefield of said town of New Shoreham, bearing date April 22d, A. D. 1897, and recorded in Records of Mortgages of Real Estate in the said town of New Shoreham, Book No. 8, page 113, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at Public Auction, on **SATURDAY, September 16th, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon**, on the premises hereinafter described, in the said town of New Shoreham, all the right, title and interest of the said Seabury A. Mitchell at the time of the execution of said mortgage, in and to a certain tract of land together with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing; situate in the northeast part of the said town of New Shoreham and near the old landing, and bounded as follows: Northerly and Easterly, on land of the heirs of the late Nicholas Ball; Southerly, on lands of Hiram F. Willis and Leander A. Ball, and Westerly, on land of the heirs of the late Solomon Dodge, and containing about seven acres, more or less, and being the same premises described in said Mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale.

J. EUGENE LITTLEFIELD,
Mortgagee.

New Shoreham, August 28, 1899—4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
Valuable Real Estate.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the **16th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock m.**, on the premises hereinafter described, in the City of Newport, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made and executed by Edward J. Bicknall and Frank J. Bicknall, dated January 15, 1896, and recorded in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Newport, in Vol. 28 of Mortgages Land Evidence, at pages 301 to 305, the conditions of said Mortgage Deed having been broken.

Five undivided eighths of 12½ acres of land (more or less) lying between Harrison avenue and Brenton cove in the City and County of Newport, State of Rhode Island, being a part of the Marchant Farm (formerly so called) one portion of which is lot marked "B, 10½ acres with road" upon plat of said farm made by order of the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, to make a partition between the heirs and owners of said Marchant Farm, which said Plat is on file in said Circuit Court with their return in a bill in equity, Samuel J. Cole et als., plaintiffs, vs. John P. Battey et als., defendants, and is that part of the lot of land lying north of road, described as lot "B" in a certain deed from Samuel J. Cole, John P. Battey and others, to Elizabeth M. Bicknall and Mary Ann Sessions, dated May 24, 1878, and recorded in said City Clerk's office of the city of Newport, 33d Vol. of Land Evidence, pages 323, 324 and 325; the other portion is a lot adjoining the above, fronting westerly on the fort road, described on said Commissioners' Plat as "A, 2 acres with road," and which was conveyed to Elizabeth M. Bicknall and Mary Ann Sessions, by Charles S. Bradley, by deed dated June 10th, 1871, and recorded in the City Clerk's office of the city of Newport, in Vol. 32 of Land Evidence, pages 627 and 628, with all the rights of way and other privileges or encumbrances appertaining to the same according to partition existing theretofore.

By order of the mortgagee who hereby gives notice of its intention to bid upon said property at the sale thereof or at any postponement or adjournment of the same.

COMSTOCK & GARDNER,
8-26-4w Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Frances T. Clarke of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date March 30th, A. D. 1886, and recorded in Land Evidence of said Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 32 at pages 214 and 215, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at Public Auction, on **WEDNESDAY, August 30th, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon**, on the premises hereinafter described, in the said City of Newport, all the right, title and interest of the said Frances T. Clarke, at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to all that certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the said City of Newport, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northerly, on Parker avenue; Easterly on land of the estate of John A. Hazard, deceased; Southerly, on land of the estate of George H. Warren, deceased, and Westerly, partly on land of Laura S. Satterlee and partly on land of Whitney Warren, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.
by GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.
Newport, August 5th, 1899.

AUGUST 30, 1899.
The above advertised sale is this day adjourned to **WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1899, at same** time and place.
Per order
ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.
by GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.
Newport, Sept. 2, 1899.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1899.
The above advertised sale is this day adjourned to **WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1899, at same** time and place.
Per order
ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.
by GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

Second Annual Fair.

Newport County Agricultural Society Has a Big Show at Oakland Hall—Exhibits are Excellent and Attendance Large—List of Premium Winners.

The Newport County Agricultural Society has had its innings this week, the occasion being the second annual Newport County Fair. The location was Oakland Hall on the East Main road, and although the building and its temporary additions are large more room would have been desirable. A large temporary structure was erected at the north end of the building to hold the exhibits of farm produce and poultry as well as to be used as the assembly hall where the evening entertainments were held. Notwithstanding all this additional room the fair was considerably crowded.

The improvements over the fair of last year were easily noted. The exhibits were larger and better and came from a larger number of exhibitors. The attendance was considerably larger and it is estimated that there were, in the neighborhood of 700 people on the grounds Thursday evening.

One very pleasing feature of the fair was the entertainment in the evening. The young ladies of St. Margaret's Guild made the hit of the occasion at their performance Thursday evening and proved a great drawing card. The managers are to be congratulated upon obtaining the services of such charming and talented young ladies. A lively comedietta was presented by them in a most acceptable manner.

The exhibits in the various classes were of course the principal objects of interest. They were all good; whether one were interested in poultry, vegetables, flowers, art work, fancywork or children's exhibits he was sure to meet something to suit his fancy. There were a few articles that require especial mention although it is rather unfair to the other exhibitors to particularize.

In the plant department there was a very fine exhibit of dahlias by J. Chas. Matley, of Newport. These comprised 75 varieties and attracted much attention. The exhibit of fruit, according to the opinion of the representative of the R. I. experiment station, was the finest ever seen in the state. Apples, pears and peaches, big and round and juicy were displayed in quantities to make one's mouth water.

The R. I. Experiment Station also had an exhibit of photographs, grasses, and German potatoes which were well worth seeing. This was the first season that the station had been represented at Portsmouth and this department attracted much attention. Two representatives were on hand to explain the exhibit to the curious.

H. L. Marsh & Co. of Newport, had also a fine exhibit of grains in sacks, which were ranged up along side the wall, and filled one end of the space between the tables.

The committee and judges have attended to their duties well. The death of the able secretary, William H. Gifford, was of course a severe blow to his fellow workers and his assistance in the management of the fair was greatly missed. Mr. Walter Chace, the acting secretary, has done his best to make up the deficiency and has performed his duties as well as anybody could under the circumstances. Mr. Alton Coggeshall, the acting assistant secretary, has also been indefatigable in his efforts.

To President Isaac Lincoln Sherman, Vice President Warren R. Sherman, Treasurer Edward R. Anthony and the abovenamed secretaries, the success of the fair was due. The improvement over the previous exhibition was marked, and we trust that next year's fair will be similarly enlarged although it looks like a difficult task.

The following is a list of premiums which unavoidable delay made it impossible to group in their proper sequence. The list will be completed in the MERCURY of next week.

CLASS C, FRUIT.

Transcendant crab, 1st J. H. Manchester. Mountain Rose, 2d Jacob Almy. Elberta peach, 2d, Jacob Almy. Arkansas traveller, 1st Jacob Almy. Red winter, 2d Jacob Almy, Western Beauty, 1st Jacob Almy. Tilofsky, 1st Jacob Almy. Red astrachan, 1st J. G. Wordell. Striped astrachan, 1st J. G. Wordell, Cheesebrook Russet, 1st Mrs. H. E. Mumford. Sapson, 1st F. J. Coggeshall; 2d Joshua Coggeshall. Tallman sweets, 2d F. J. Coggeshall. Longfield, 1st Soule Bros. Gen. Grant crab, 1st Soule Bros. Rheas Mammoth, 1st Soule Bros. Nat. Fruit, 1st Soule Bros. Pear quince 2d Soule Bros. Barker pear, 2d F. J. Coggeshall. Bailey sweet, 1st John Harrington, Jersey sweet. 1st John Harrington. Westfield, 1st John Harrington. William's favorite, 1st John Harrington. Swan's orange, 1st John Harrington. Potter's sweet, 1st John Harrington. Paradise Pear, 2d, Champion quince, 1st John Harrington. McIntosh Red, 1st S. E. Almy. Car hed, 2d J. C. Gifford, Coggeshall apple, 1st John Harrington. Hunt russet, 2d John Harrington. Fall water, 1st John Harrington. Pecks Pleasant, 1st John Harrington. Pemoski sweet, 1st John Harrington. King, 2d John Harrington. St. Lawrence, 1st John Harrington, Northern, 1st John Harrington. Early June, 1st John Harrington. Peaked sweet, 1st Warren Sherman. Wine apple, 2d Warren Sherman. American Blush, 1st, Mrs. Wm. G. Gifford. Gravenstein, 2d Jonathan G. Manchester. Peaked sweets, 2d G. A. Brown. Pumpkin sweet, 2d G. A. Brown.

Best collection, 2d G. A. Brown. Crosby peach, 2d G. A. Brown. Elberta, 1st G. A. Brown. Burre Clarigeau, 2d G. A. Brown. Wheatlands, 1st G. A. Brown. Buffum, 2d B. C. Sherman. Old Nixon, 2d B. C. Sherman. Muscatine Grape, 2d B. C. Sherman. Concord Grape, 1st B. C. Sherman. Champion, 1st Soule Bros. Old Nixon, 1st Soule Bros. Wonderful, 1st Soule Bros. Lombard Plum, 2d Soule Bros. Burre Clarigeau, 1st Eliza G. Osborn. Sheldon, 1st Eliza G. Osborn. Belle Lucrative, 2d Eliza G. Osborn. Louise Bonne, 1st Elza G. Osborn. Muscatine, 1st Charles Sherman. Sorceo ripe, 2d Charles Sherman. Bartlett, 1st B. W. H. Peckham. Belle Lucrative, 1st B. W. H. Peckham. Sapson, 2d B. W. H. Peckham. Penin rhody, 1st B. W. H. Peckham. Crawford, 1st B. W. H. Peckham. Morris white, 1st B. W. H. Peckham.

Collection fruit Gratuity, Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham. Early river peach, 2d J. C. Gifford. Crawford, 2d J. C. Gifford, Capsburg, 1d A. P. Barker. Bartlett, 2d W. H. H. Thomas Baldwin, 1st W. H. Thomas. Congress souvenir, 2d L. H. Barker. Siberian crab, 1st L. H. Barker. York pippin, 2d L. H. Barker. Transcendant crab, 1st L. H. Barker. Alexander 1st A. P. Barker. Spice sweet, 2d L. H. Barker. Gilliflower, 1st G. R. Hicks. Northern spy, 1st, G. R. Hicks. Gravenstein, 1st G. R. Hicks. Orange Pear, 1st W. Chase. Bell flower, 1st E. R. Anthony. Spitzenburg, 1st W. Chase. Lyscumb, 1st W. Chase. Lyscumb, 2d E. R. Anthony. Porter, 1st W. Chase. Leatherskin, 1st W. Chase. Sawyer sweet, 1st W. Chase. Yellow transparent, 1st W. Chase. Honey Greening, 2d W. Chase. Gilliflower, 2d W. Chase.

H. C. Hedley—Hubbardson Nonesuch, 1st; Roxbury russet, 1st; Tallman sweets, 1st; Ben Davis, 2d; Pear quince, 1st; Blood orange plums, 1st; Rumipie peach, 2d.

W. Chase—Borden apple, 1st; Keswick Codlin, 2d; Golden russet, 1st; York pippin, 1st; Maiden blush, 1st; Cherry crab, 1st; Winter pear, 1st; Swan's orange, 2d.

G. R. Hicks—R. I. Greenings, 1st; Queen's crop, 2d; Crosby peach, 1st; Honey sweet, 2d.

L. H. Barker—Honey sweet, 1st.

Edward Brown—Bartlett, 1st.

Wm. Sanford—Sheldon, 2d.

Carrie Dyer—Largest, 1st; Twenty ounce, 1st.

Wm. Sanford—Queens crab, 1st.

Walter Chase—Twenty ounce, 2d; Striped sweet, 1st; Roxbury russet 2d.

H. C. Hedley—Wine apple, 1st; Sawyer sweets, 2d.

W. R. Chase—Alexander, 2d; Rockbridge, 1st; Baldwin, 2d; Summer Pearmain, 1st; Crab, 1st; Jameson, 1st; R. I. Greening, 2d; English russet, 1st; Porter Hybrid, 1st; Pippin crab, 1st; Ladies' sweets, 1st; Peck's pleasant, 2d; Orange quince, 1st; Siberian crab, 2d; Walbridge, 1st; Buffum, 1st; Louise Bonne, 2d; Seckel, 2d; Pear quince, 2d; Duchess, 2; Bottle greening, 1st; King, 1st; Huss, 1st; St. Ghislian pear, 2d; Red winter sweet, 1st; McIntosh red, 2d; Leicester, 1st.

Chas. L. Sherman—Summer greening, 2d; Sugar pear, 2d; Red Hyslop, 1st; Tom Pain 2d; Keiffer, 2d; Cheeseboro, 2d. Reddock, 1st; Sherman sweet, 1st.

I. L. Sherman—Mones Curley, 1st.

E. R. Anthony—Huss 2d.

E. R. Anthony—Wing sweet, 1st.

John T. Brown—Mother spy.

G. G. Barker—Grape plum, 1st; Maiden blush, 2d; Congress, 1st; Clapps favorite, 2d.

W. B. Chase—Bottle greening, 2d; Lawrence, 1st; Yellow transparent, 2d; Collection, 1st; Baker, 1st; Bell flower, 2d.

Charles Potter—Seckel, 1st; Hubbardston, 1st.

FLOWERS & PLANTS.

Bunch garden flowers, 2d Mrs. J. C. Gifford. Begonia, 1st Mrs. J. C. Gifford. Begonia, 2d Mrs. J. C. Gifford. Begonia, 1st Mrs. J. C. Gifford; Begonia, 1st Mrs. J. C. Gifford. Pond lily Begonia, 1st Mrs. Wm. G. Gifford. Wild Flowers, 1st Mrs. Wm. G. Gifford. Rex Begonia, 2d Mrs. Lewis Manchester. Sweet Peas, 1st Myrtle Sherman. Lantern Plant, 1st Dorothy Sherman. Maiden Hair Fern, 2d Mrs. I. L. Sherman. Chinese Pink, 2d Lucy Coggeshall. Maiden Hair Fern, 1st Mrs. Mary Malone. Coleus, 1st Mrs. Warren Sherman; Coleus, 2d Mrs. Warren Sherman. Coleus, 3d Mrs. Warren Sherman. Umbrella Plant, 1st Clara Coggeshall. Wild Flowers, 1st Daisy Chase. Tassel Fern 1st Mrs. Alton Coggeshall. Pond Lily Begonia, 2d Mrs. Alton Coggeshall. Wild flowers, 2d Leroy Dennis. Japanese lilies, 1st Mrs. J. C. Wyatt. Double Nasturtiums 2d Mrs. Geo. Coggeshall. Variety of Asters, 1st Mrs. E. G. Osborn. Sweet Peas, 2d Miss Annie Sherman. Zinias, 1st Annie Sherman Nasturtiums, 1st Annie Sherman. Pansy, 2d Lucy Coggeshall. Rex Begonia, 1st Mrs. E. R. Anthony. Pond lily Begonias, 1st Mrs. E. R. Anthony. Begonia, 2d Mrs. E. R. Anthony. Gladioli, 2d Mrs. C. E. Littlefield. Garden Flowers, 1st Mrs. C. E. Littlefield. Hydrangea, 1st Mrs. I. L. Sherman. Gladioli, 1st Mrs. Chas. H. Ward. Asters, 2d Mrs. Chas. H. Ward. Geranium, 1st Mrs. Chas. H. Ward. Dahlias, 1st Mrs. W. T. Sherman. Dahlias, 2d Mrs. Chas. H. Potter.

POULTRY.

Class 1 American.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—John H. Davol, 1st cock, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st hen; 1st pen, 2d pen. Walter B. Chase, 2d cock, 2d hen, 2d pullet.

White Plymouth Rocks—Walter B. Chase, 1st cock, 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st pen, 1st and 2d cockerel. John M. Eldredge, 2d cock, 1st hen, 2d pen.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—John H. Davol, 1st cock, 1st hen, 2d hen, 1st pen.

Golden Wyandottes—Henry Anthony, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st pen. Golden Wyandotte cock, 2d C. E. Brown

Class 2 Asiatic.

Light Brahmas—Walter B. Chase, 1st cock, 1st and 2d hen, 1st pullet. 1st pen.

Buff Cochins—Walter B. Chase, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st pen.

Black Langshans—John M. Eldredge, 1st cock, 1st and 2d hen, 1st pen.

Class 3 Mediterranean.

S. C. Brown leghorns—Henry Anthony 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st pen.

Miscellaneous.

R. I. Red—Geo. W. Potter, Tiverton, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st pen. Chas. Potter, Tiverton, 2d pen.

Jersey blues—Clarence E. Brown, 1st hen, 1st and 2 pullet.

Cross Bred, Brown Leghorn and Golden Wyandotte—Henry Anthony, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st pen.

Pigeons (Gratuity.)

Saddleback fans—1st, Jesse I. Durfee; Tumblers—1st, Jesse I. Durfee. Black, 1st and 2d, Jesse Fish. Carriers—1st (Gratuity) Jesse Fish. Rabbits—1st Borden Anthony.

Class 13 Bantams.

Rose combed white—1st pullet, Alfred Southwick. Old English Spangled—Clarence E. Brown, 2d cockerel, 2d pullet, 2d pen. B. B. Red Game—M. P. Tilley, 1st cockerel, 1st hen. Black Tailed Japanese, 1st Ralph Freeborn. Frank L. Peckham scored: Buff cochin—2d cock, 1st and 2d hen; Silver Dorking, 1st cock, 1st hen; Golden Dorking, 2d cock; Black cochin, 1st hen; B. B. Redgame, 2d cock; Golden Seabright, 2d hen; Silver Seabright, 1st and 2d hen; Red Pyle, 2d cock, 1st and 2d hen.

Class 4 Polish.

Second pullet, chicks, W. C. Black. Brazilian Drake, White Nursery Duck, W. B. Chase. White Pekin, 1st Drake (old) 2d Duck, R. P. Manchester. 1st Drake (young) Borden Anthony. 1st Duck, 2d Drake, 1st and 2d Duck, W. B. Chase.

Class 12 Aquatic.

Toulouse geese, 1st gander, 1st goose, Geo. W. Potter. Nova Scotia, 1st Gander, 1st Goose, C. L. Sherman. Brown china, 1st Gander, 1st goose, Chas. L. Sherman. Toulouse (goose, cock) 2d W. B. Chase. Brown china, 2d gander, W. B. Chase. Common White 1st Goose, W. B. Chase. Largest Gander and Goose, W. B. Chase.

ART CLASS I.

Tea Caddy, 1st Miss Susie M. Manchester. Cracker jar, 2d Mrs. J. M. Eldredge. Crayon study copy, 1st gratuity, Mrs. James E. Wyatt. Cracker jar, 1st Miss Harriet Smith; Collection china painting, 24 pieces, 1st Miss Puddington. Oil painting, 1st Oscar Miller 2d Miss Sarah J. Eddy. Photographs, 1st John M. Eldredge. Photos, 2d Miss Clara Coggeshall. Water color, 1st Mrs. J. M. Eldredge. Platinotypes, 1st Mrs. S. J. Eddy.

William H. Gifford, one of the leading citizens of the town, died at his residence on the East Main road at midnight last Saturday. He had been in poor health for some time but the end came very suddenly. While presiding at a meeting of Portsmouth Grange, Thursday evening, he was stricken down and was removed to his home. He never rallied from the attack.

Mr. Gifford had held many offices of prominence. He was at the time of his death, Worthy Master of Portsmouth Grange, P. of H., and secretary of the Newport County Agricultural Society. He was the sexton of St. Mary's church and one of its prominent members. For ten years he has been connected with the MERCURY staff as Portsmouth correspondent. He was for several years a teacher in the schools of Middletown and Portsmouth, relinquishing these duties by the advice of his physician.

He was an earnest worker in whatever he undertook and for this reason his services were much in demand. He was of a genial, companionable nature, never neglectful of his friends, and one who made few enemies. His bereaved widow has the heartfelt sympathy of the town.

Funeral services were held from St. Mary's church on Tuesday afternoon, Portsmouth Grange, P. of H., attending in a body. Rev. James W. Colwell of Greenville, R. I., conducted the Episcopal service. The bearers were Isaac Lincoln Sherman and George Coggeshall, representing Portsmouth Grange, James R. Chase, George R. Chase, Restcom P. Manchester and Lewis Manchester, representing St. Mary's church. The attendance was very large and the floral tributes were many.